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# CANADIAN RAILROADER



VOLUME 7  
NUMBER 3

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1923



SEPTEMBER



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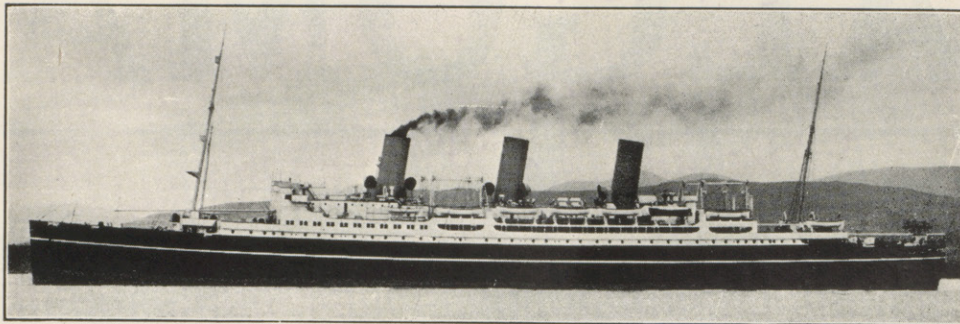
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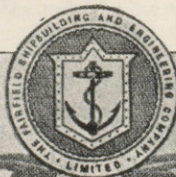


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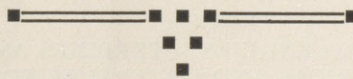
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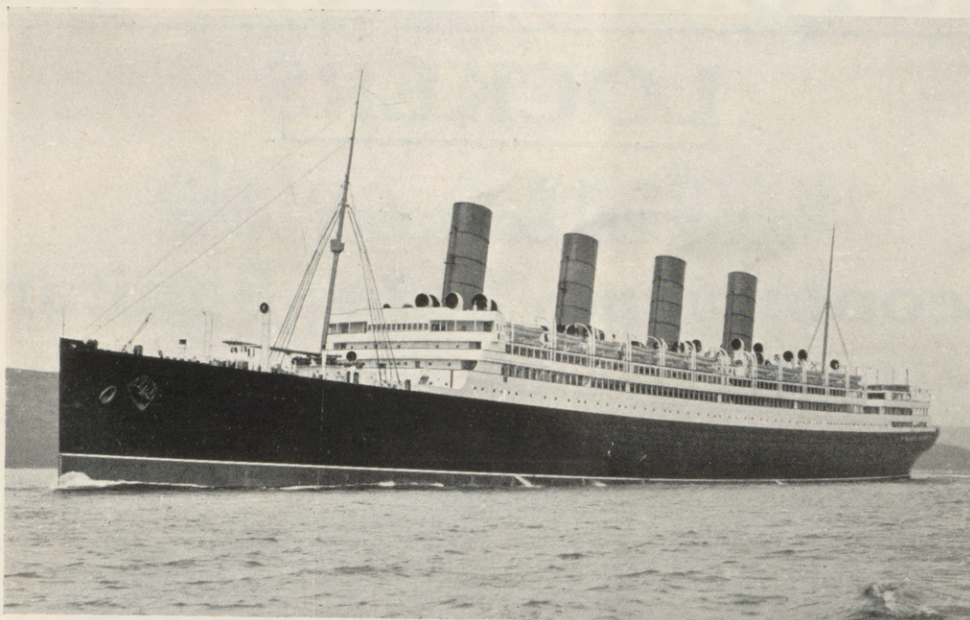
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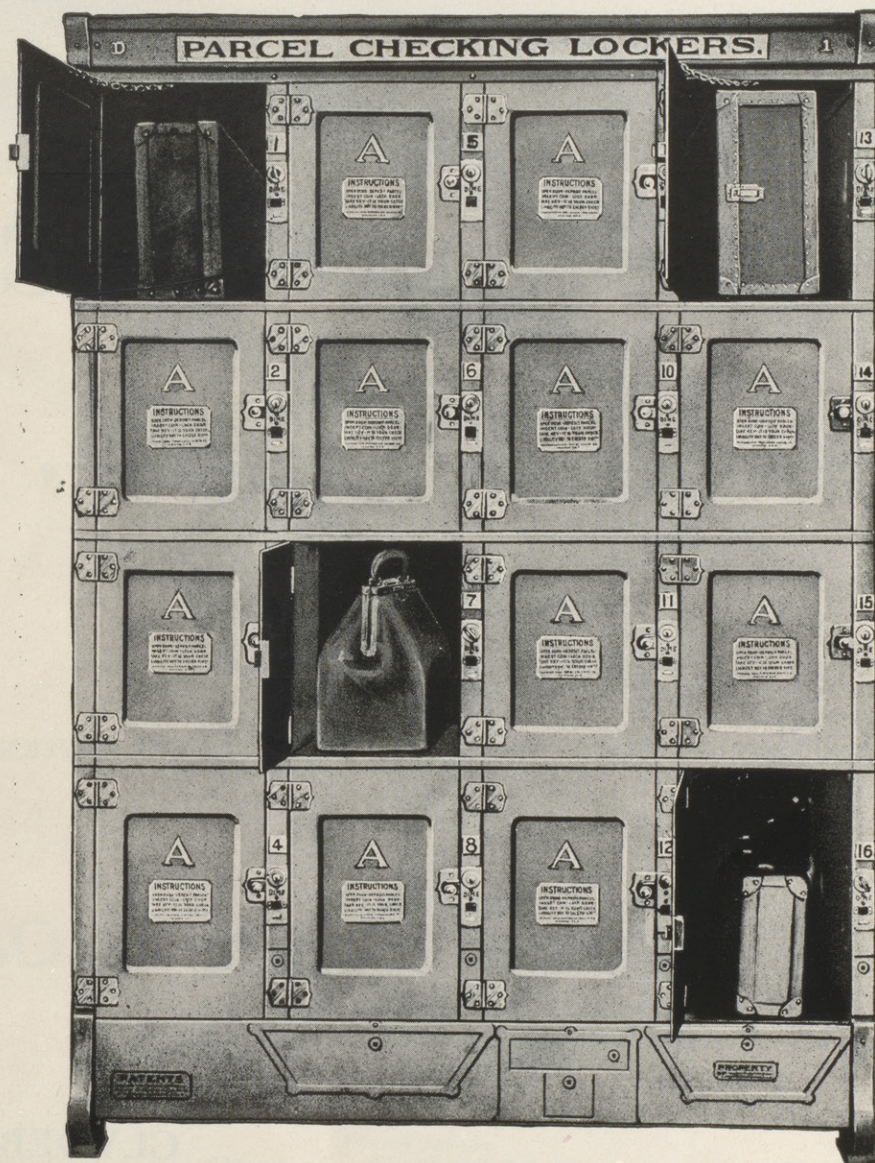
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## Mixing Art With Railroad Business



*Red Caps receiving art instruction to qualify as guides in the galleries of the Grand Central Terminal, New York. (See article on page 14.)*



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NO. 3

## Canada and Inter-Imperial Trade

THE subject of inter-Imperial trade has always been a live one with Canadian manufacturers and exporters, and the increased interest in this direction since the war presages a period of activity during the next few years which should not only bring about a substantial increase of exports to the Motherland and possessions, but also should result in a greater importation by Canadians of Imperial products.

The war brought home to the British people the necessity of developing the Empire's natural resources and the greater cultivation of inter-Imperial trade. Before the war a limited amount of trade was carried on between Canada and the British possessions, but Canadian manufacturers relied upon home consumption and exportation to the United States and the United Kingdom for the disposal of their products. However, the Fordney-McCumber tariff, put into force by the United States in 1921, has had a detrimental effect on trade with that country, and Canadian firms have turned their attention to a more intensive development of inter-Imperial trade.

The Canadian Government has been very active in promoting this trade and the manufacturers themselves have not been lacking in initiative. In May, 1921, there was formed in London an association, known as the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, the objects of which are to strengthen trade relations between the United Kingdom and the colonies and Canada and the bringing of British consumers in touch with Canadian producers. The Chamber has established a Bureau of Information and a Bureau of Publicity; a sample room in London; the publication of an official bulletin; and has also formed a committee to watch legislation in the United Kingdom which might affect the development of Canadian trade.

In addition to the London Chamber of Commerce, the Dominion Government, through its Department of Trade and Commerce, has an active organization for the development of trade within the British Empire which has been in force for a number of years. Representatives of the Department are stationed at London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow, in the United Kingdom; Melbourne and Sydney, in Australia; St. John's, Newfoundland; Auckland, New Zealand; Cape Town, South Africa; Calcutta, India; and Bridgetown, Port of Spain; and Nassau in the British West Indies. It will be seen that the Canadian trade commissioners are located in practically all important possessions, and these men from time to time have been able to place Canadian manufacturers in touch with importers in their respective territories, which has resulted in considerable trade.

Another organization interested in the development of inter-Imperial trade and which has come to the front in the last few years, is the Federation of British Industries. This Association was formed in 1916 by a number of prominent British manufacturers interested in the development of trade with the overseas Dominions and it has grown rapidly and now numbers amongst its membership practically all of the large British manufacturers and many British-controlled companies in the Dominions. Its functions are somewhat similar to that of the London Chamber of Commerce, but instead of dealing only with Canadian products it deals with the Empire as a whole.

The Canadian tariffs and trade agreements have had considerable influence in the promotion of inter-Imperial trade. Canada has afforded the United Kingdom a substantial preference for many years. It now includes not only Great Britain but, with one or two exceptions, all her possessions as well. This preference is in general



about 33 1-3 per cent lower than the normal rate. The United Kingdom, New Zealand, South Africa, British Guiana, British Honduras, British West Indies, Cyprus and Samoa reciprocate.

The following preferential tariffs are in effect at the present time:—United Kingdom, a preference of one-third off the general tariff in the case of goods subject to ad valorem duties; New Zealand, approximately 30 per cent under general tariff and 20 per cent under the New Zealand preferential tariff; South Africa, a rebate of 3 per cent ad valorem on all goods subject to import duty; British West Indies (except Bermuda) 50 per cent preference in Barbados, British Guiana and Trinidad, 33 1-3 per cent preference in British Honduras (in some cases 50%), the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands, and 25 per cent preference in the Bahamas.

Last year the Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce visited Australia in regard to a reciprocal trade agreement. While no definite announcement has been made in this regard by the Canadian Government, it is thought that an agreement will be reached shortly between the two countries.

An important factor entering into the development of trade within the British Empire is transportation facilities, and in this connection Canada is particularly fortunate. Steamship lines operating out of Canadian ports touch at nearly all British possessions. The Canadian Pacific, the Federal Government, and other Canadian steamship lines maintain regular sailing schedules to the United Kingdom, the British West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, India and Hong Kong. There is no lack of shipping space and an excellent service is maintained at all times.

Trade figures compiled by the Federal Bureau of Statistics on Canada's trade with the United Kingdom and the Empire in general during the fiscal year 1922-23 show a gratifying increase over the previous year. Canada's total trade with the British Empire last year amounted to \$619,183,477 or more than 35 per cent of the total trade conducted. In comparison with the figures of 1921-22, \$494,944,663, last year shows an increase of \$124,238,814, or approximately 25 per cent.

The United Kingdom was Canada's second best customer in the year just concluded, following the United States. The Dominion's total trade with the Motherland amounted to \$520,193,214, compared with \$416,335,116 in the previous year, an increase of \$103,-

858,098 or 24 per cent. Imports showed an increase for the year of \$24,152,328 and exports \$79,705,770. For the year's trade with the Motherland, Canada had a favorable trade balance of \$237,779,774.

Trade with the Dominions, in nearly all cases, showed a substantial increase over the preceding year, particularly that of Australia. Exports to that country last year amounted to \$18,783,766, as against \$10,678,600 in 1921-22, an increase of \$8,105,166. There is a similar increase in export trade with New Zealand where figures rose from \$4,128,531 in 1922 to \$8,286,262 in 1924. In total trade with the Empire, Canada had a favorable balance of \$260,069,307. Her imports increased in the year by \$30,448,332 and exports by \$93,790,482.

The trade report of 1922-23 shows that agricultural and vegetable products accounted for the major share of exports to the Motherland and possessions. Animals and animal products were next in value, followed by iron and its products; chemicals and allied products; fibres, textiles and textile products; non-metallic minerals and their products. The present year should show a substantial increment in the exportation of animals and animal products in view of the lifting of the British Embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle. Wood, wood products and paper should also record increases. Australia, New Zealand, and other possessions are buying the Canadian products in large quantities, particularly paper which is assuming an ever-increasing importance in Canadian export trade.

The opening of the British Empire Exhibition at London, England, next year will undoubtedly have a considerable influence on inter-Imperial trade. Raw materials and manufactured products from the remotest corners of the Empire will be placed on exhibition, and importers from the various Dominions will be able to see at first hand the quality and diversity of goods which the Empire is capable of producing.

Canada will be well represented at this Exhibition. Work is now under way in collecting and classifying exhibits, representative of all phases of Canadian life, which will be placed in the Canada Building. It is anticipated that as a result of this Exhibition, Canadian products will be prominently brought to the attention of buyers from the other Dominions and colonies and that an appreciable increase in inter-Imperial trade will result.

### THE INSECT DRAMA

The craving for theatrical novelty has been met for the time being by a play in which most of the characters are beetles and other insects. This sort of thing is a long way removed from Shakespeare, but it may set a new standard of histrionic ambition. Actors who once yearned to appear as "Hamlet" will now long to impersonate a garden worm, or a green fly, and actor-managers will be looking out for a play with a strong earwig part for themselves.

Ladies of the footlights whose goal has hitherto been Juliet or Portia will not be really happy till they have been cast for a moth heroine or a butterfly adventuress. As for the professional villain, nothing, of course, will satisfy him but the part of a very wicked spider. But we have not yet touched the lowest rung in the scale of creation for dramatic purposes. The next thing will be a powerful microbe play.

"Yes," said the artist, "my picture, 'An April Shower,' caused a great sensation at the exhibition. One old lady, as soon as she saw it, rushed to the door and asked the attendant to give her back her umbrella!"

### EARLY SUNDAY SCHOOL

Mr. Lloyd George, in his recent speech in praise of Sunday schools, referred to the office of the little provincial paper where the movement started in England. The proprietor of the paper was Robert Raikes, a printer in Gloucester. One Sunday Raikes had occasion to go into one of the slums of the town near the river, and was shocked to see the groups of ragged children rioting about in the streets. To remedy this state of affairs he started Sunday schools, where poor children could be instructed. "All I require," he said, "are clean hands, clean faces, and combed hair."

His first teachers were four women who kept dame-schools, and they received a shilling each for their day's services.

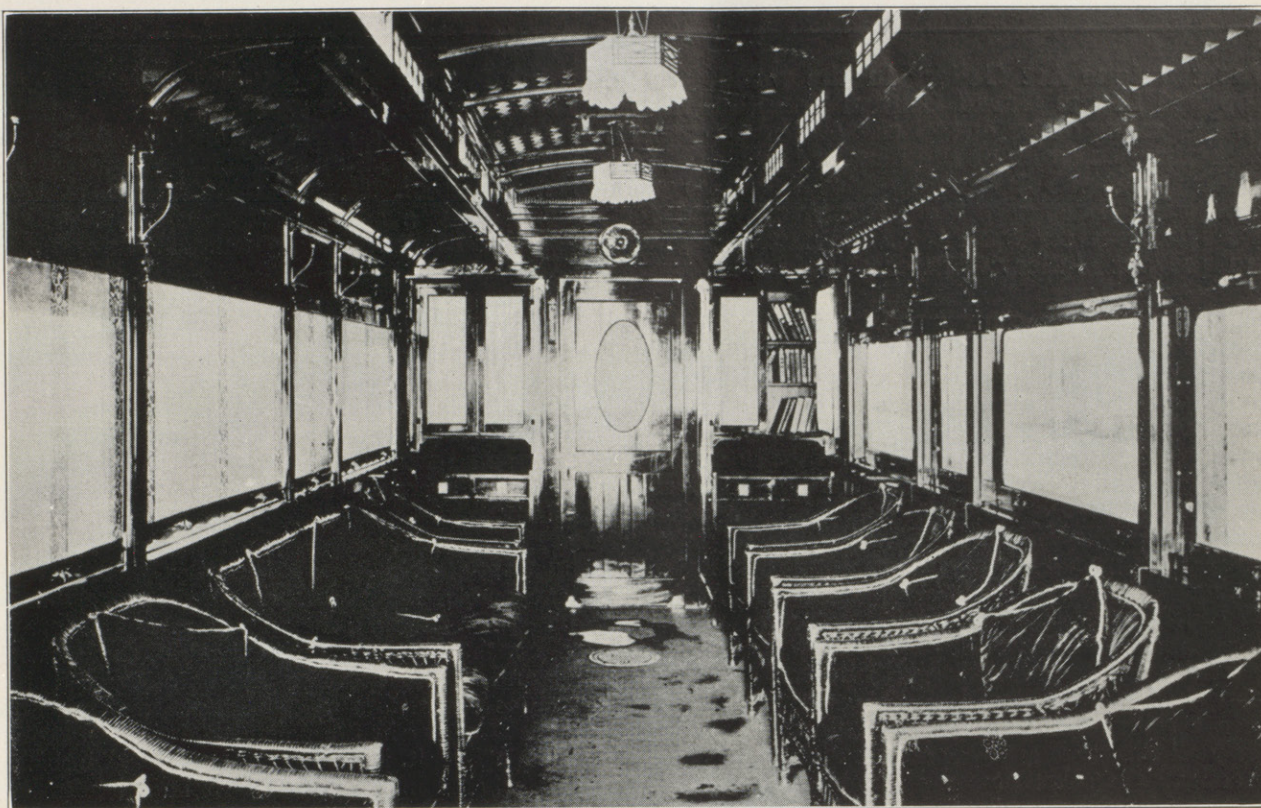
It is curious to recall that in the early days of Sunday schools the teachers were all paid, and the consequent expense greatly impeded the prosperity of the movement. Gratis teaching, it is said, began at Oldham.

Visitor: "Is your father disengaged?"

Small Child: "No; he's listening-in to the bed-time stories."



## How Japan Accommodates Its Tourists



*Japan before it was stricken by the great disaster, was the resort of lovers of natural beauty from all over the world. To take care of these tourists the railways had special observation cars which were celebrated for their comfort and luxurious appointments. Photograph shows one of these observation cars on one of the National Railroad Lines.*

## The C. P. R.

(By the Irish Bard, Mr. James McKenna, Dean of the Travelling Passenger Agents.)

### I

From the turbulent Atlantic,  
Past the splendid inland seas;  
Out across the fertile prairies,  
Where the climbs are made with ease;  
Winding upwards through the mountains,  
Searching for the Great Divide.  
Boldly getting to the summit,  
Slanting down the other side;  
Letting nothing halt nor hinder,  
Letting nothing check nor bar,  
Lie the two long lines of metal,  
That are called the C. P. R.

### II

From the broad and blue St. Lawrence,  
Through the valleys o'er the plains,  
To the last green strip of meadow,  
That the winding Fraser drains;  
Like two long and slender ribbons,  
Stretched across a hemisphere,  
Through proud cities and fair hamlets,  
Over stretches wide and clear;  
Stretching upwards to the mountains,  
Whose white summits gleam afar,  
Lie the two long lines of metal,  
That are called the C. P. R.

### III

Where the silence of the ages,  
Still lies brooding undisturbed,  
Where the once wild useless rivers,  
For man's profit have been curbed;  
Where the orchards yield their fragrance,  
Where the mountains' torrents roar,  
From the turbulent Atlantic,  
To the wide Pacific shore;  
Where the fields yield richest harvest,  
Where the wolf's howl echoes far,  
Lie two lines of shining metal,  
That are called the C. P. R.



## Mixing Art With Railroad Business

The most unique Art Gallery in the world, the only one located in a railroad station, has just been opened in the Grand Central Terminal in New York City. In addition to its remarkable location, it has many other out of the ordinary features. Besides being an Exhibition Gallery, it is also a salesroom, and the men at the head are recruited from big business to help struggling American Artists sell their creations by up-to-date business methods, thus offering a unique solution to a problem that has perplexed the Art World for ages. If the scheme works out, no artist of talent need hereafter want for a market or a place to exhibit his works. In this article the story of this unique Art Gallery is interestingly told.

FOR as long as one can remember, art has been a highbrow affair divorced from business methods and regarded as something altogether removed from mundane life. Some new way of relating art to life was needed for the sake of art itself, and from all indications, that something is now being furnished through American ingenuity and organization. It gives promise that the days of attic art and artists unaware of the realities of life will finally be over.

In the first place, the work has been begun by establishing the most remarkable art gallery in the world. It is located in, what would seem to be, the least likely place in the world, a busy New York railroad terminal. It occupies a large light arcade that is almost ideal for the display of works of art, yet an art gallery in a railroad station is enough to make people gasp. By all the three graces, and the nine muses and Apollo and all the other patron gods and goddesses of art, what at first glance could seem more inappropriate? With all the throngs of traffic, the crowding and crushing—for it is estimated that close to a million people pass to and fro in the neighborhood of the Grand Central

Station every day. That it is practically the most crowded place on earth—what place would seem less fit for the establishment of an art gallery?

Yet, in the choice of the railroad terminal, the founders of that enterprise have made a wonder stroke of tact and wisdom. In what better way could the relationship of art with the very centre and hub of life be symbolized than by this arrangement. A bit of beauty with a people's travelling would be a mighty useful thing. It goes with the very spirit of the most ancient and greatest art, for the Greeks too placed shrines, with magnificent works of art at the turns of all the most frequented roads, and mingled with the quays and storage buildings at the ports of their maritime cities was always a little temple in which stood the best works of art in the neighborhood.

Thus while it is the first art gallery in history to make its home in a railroad terminal, it goes back in reality to almost the beginnings of art to the principles of the ancient Greeks. Waiting for trains will now lose all its dreariness with this refuge of beauty to pass the time away, at hand. Outside of the huge galleries



*The attractive central exhibition room of the galleries.*





*"Their Winter's Store," by Glen Newell, one of the charming paintings in the exhibition.*

at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, the largest collection in the new world and similar public institutions of the old world, it is the largest gallery, not only in New York, but in the whole world.

All classes have been attracted to the galleries. The opening day was a social function without rival in the entire brilliant New York season, but it was not only spelled with a little s, but society spelled with a big S, when it includes you and everybody besides that ushered the show in. Curious visitors of every class flocked through the galleries and it was even observed that some of the redcaps, as the porters are called, were spending part of their lunch hours there.

In order to enable them to direct guests to the galleries and be of assistance in the same way as they are in directing travellers to trains, the porters received lessons in the art galleries. They were told how to identify the pieces on exhibition, and it is said that many of them displayed really remarkable aptitude and appreciation of the works on display.

One of the porters stopped beside a lovely statuette of a nymph and a fawn and declared that he had at last discovered the Venus de Milo. He was regaling visitors with an extraordinary discourse on art. "You see, boss," he explained, "the idea am to make everything look like it aint. There never was a lady that looked like dat so de artist he don' care bout making 'em look like what they sholy is at all, he makes 'em look what they ought to be, jus' like the heroines in the books. Artists are just like authors; they sho do exaggerate some!"

One of the red caps who has been noted going to the galleries very often was asked about the people who come there. "At the beginning," he said, "ah

done try to count them but it warn't no use. They got twelve galleries all ready now, and they's gone to have eight mo' and its gon' to mean plenty work for us boys. Before we knows it was going to be an art gallery we had a bet. One of the men says its gon' to be a theayter. Ah says, no, it's gon' to be an art gallery, whare yo hang up pictures. Whel, when the fust day come, and them people began to come crowdin' in ah brings mah money to the othar man an' says you win. It looked like theayter crowds to me."

The galleries are situated in the rotundas on the top floor of the terminal. They are large "roomy" rooms, as they have been described, and they are fitted in such a way as to make "gallery promenading" not the hardship that it usually is. Visitors to art galleries who would get weary quickly in the ordinary galleries with the long wooden benches, will find this changed. The rooms are not too big; they are square and sitting down in any of the chairs provided in the room makes it possible for the visitor to really see every picture on the wall opposite.

The artificial lighting system is as near perfection as such a thing can well be, and in none of the twelve rooms now open do any of the paintings or sculpture suffer in respect of not being shown in daylight. The general effect is very handsome with the single line of paintings in the seven rooms devoted to pictorial art, while the first room, with the fountain pool, the old tapestries and modern decorative panels on the walls, and the sculpture, is stately indeed, although the sculpture exhibits are so many as to give them a crowded appearance.

Some of the most noted artists in the country are among the exhibitors. John Singer Sargent, perhaps



the best known of them all, has a painting that is arousing a furore, a painting of himself sketching. Another notable painting is one showing a loaded hay wagon being driven to the market. Edwin H. Blashfield is also represented by a study of one of his famous mural decorations. Blashfield is held to be the greatest living mural painter, and this work, although only a study, is very attractive.

The opening day was celebrated by the sale of sixteen paintings and three statues. There need be no fear that the artists exhibiting in these galleries will suffer from want. As one of the visitors remarked, "If this keeps up, it will probably happen that artists will suffer from prosperity instead."

The sculpture gallery is especially interesting. It contains a large fountain with figures on each of the four corners, one of them being by Frederick MaMonnies, the sculptor whose statue, Civic Virtue, stirred up so much comment last year in New York, many women's societies objecting to his use of the female figure to symbolise temptation. There is the Lincoln, of Daniel Chester French, chose by many as even more noble than that of St. Gaudens, whose statue was substituted for the one by George Grey Bernard, when it was sent over to stand in London as America's gift. There is also Anna Vaughn Hyatt's statue Joan of Arc which is soon to be used as a decoration for the Cathedral of St. John and has been called a wonderful tribute to heroic womanhood.

It is interesting to watch the crowds pour in. People come in, hot and flustered with the regular rushing for-a-train look, and it is a joy to watch that look gradually disappear and in its place a more serene and undisturbed mien; then suddenly a glance at a watch, a gasp, and a swift exodus racing down the stairs to catch the train. The galleries are going to make catching trains still harder.

They come in with valises, school teachers, travelling salesmen, women in furs and women in shawls. Among them, too, are the idlers and curiosity seekers, and the loafers always found in a big railroad terminal. A policeman was discovered browsing among the paintings. "Guarding them," he was asked. "Well, no," he answered. "Just dropped in; it's right on my beat, and I thought I'd have a look. Although maybe they ought to have a cop here. These things are all good. But don't it get you, to have a place like this, in a railroad station? I heard they're going to put chapels in the big hotels, but this has that idea beat."

More extraordinary, however, even than its service as an art gallery in a spot where art is never looked for, is the fact that it is the first big effort to make art a paying profession for American artists. The head of the organization is Mr. Walter L. Clark, who amassed a fortune in machinery production and sales, and who has long sought such a way to make his interest in art crystallize in some practical benefit to artists.

Business methods in the sale of the art works, efficiency in every detail of the transactions of the new gallery is the aim of the new organization. The personnel handling of the affairs of the organization is of a kind associated with big business, and noted business men from among the lay members have organized it on as sound a basis as any other American industry. Another precedent has thus been broken, the precedent that the disposal of art must necessarily be a mysterious affair with a halo of false sanctity about it. Since even works of art must be sold, so that their creators may live and continue to produce, it is best that they be sold in the most scientific and business-like way possible, instead of the haggling precarious methods current up till now when both buyers and artists had to depend upon dealers whose motives were not always above board.



*One of the galleries for paintings.*



The sale of paintings has been one of the most vexing problems in the art world in modern times. There has been a vast change in the way the world lives, but the change has not been kept pace with in the field of art. At first, at least in the history of Western art, painters and sculptors and other art workers were tradesmen. They did their work like members of the higher trades. There was always work for them to do and their art was used principally for decoration; it was the age of the wonderful buildings of Europe when the architectural masterpieces of the world were raised.

Then painters and sculptors were in demand for there was steady work for them; the paintings were not separate from the buildings and some of the greatest works of art cover the walls and ceilings of these great edifices. The art patronage was not actually patronage, for collecting as we know it to-day, had not come in yet; the kings and popes and aristocrats of the great cities could hardly be called the patrons of the artists any more than they could be called the patrons of their cooks or their porters. These artists were merely on their payrolls.

Gradually, however, as the building boom declined, and there were no more walls and ceilings to paint with masterpieces, patronage began. The great art collectors came into being and kings and the great dignitaries of the Church, then hardly less than monarchs themselves, competed with each other in the assembling of fine works of art. Then each court would be filled by artists who were directly patronized and who paid for their support by wonderful portraits and historical subjects.

With the growth into power of the middle class, the class of merchants, patronage began to die out. For one thing the kings and princes were not as rich as they

had been formerly, and the gay clergy had been transformed by the reformation into simple living priests. The new rich had at first no understanding of art, and by the time they, too, became art collectors, the new spirit of freedom that had come over the world made patronage as a way of paying the artist impossible. Some other way had to be devised for the artists to market their goods and all the ways until now have been unsatisfactory. The old story of the genius who starved in his lifetime while dealers reaped millions from his picture after his death is only too familiar. It would appear that this co-operative organization of artists and their public may at last solve the problem.

#### ADAM AND EVE AND THE APPLES

How many apples did Adam and Eve eat?

Some say Eve 8 and Adam 2—a total of 10 only.

Now we figure the thing out far differently: Eve 8 and Adam 8 also—total 16.

We think the above figures are entirely wrong.

If Eve 8 and Adam 82, certainly the total will be 90.

Scientific men, however, on the strength of the theory that the antediluvians were a race of giants, reason something like this: Eve 81 and Adam 82—total 163.

Wrong again. What could be clearer than if Eve 81 and Adam 812, the total was 893?

I believe the following to be the true solution: Eve 814 Adam and Adam 8124 Eve—total 8,938.

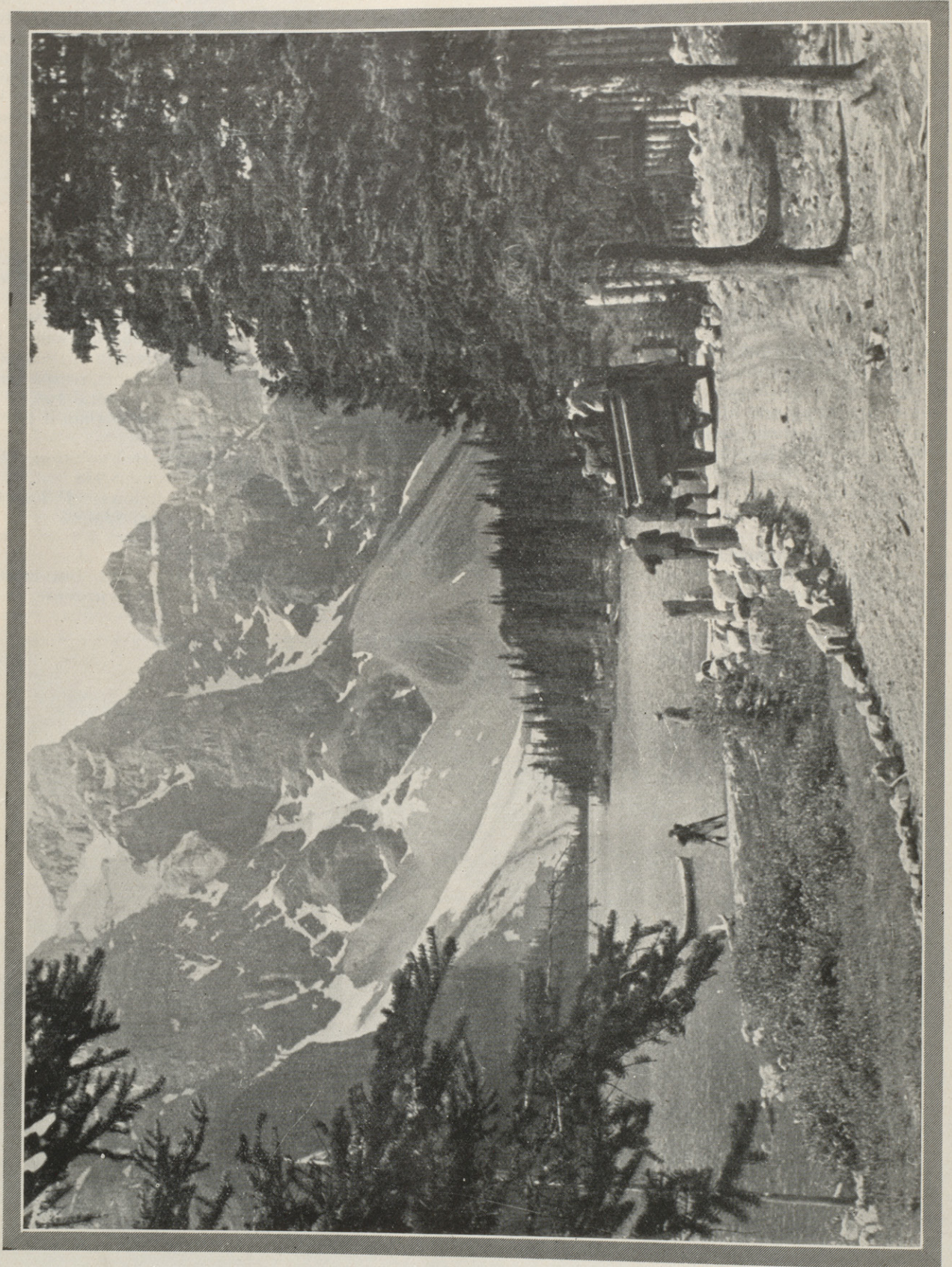
Still another calculation is as follows: If Eve 814 Adam, Adam 81242 oblige Eve—total 82,056!

Every cloud may have a silver lining, but most of us don't know enough about aviation to prove it.



One of the western glaciers, slowly pushing its way to territory where the temperature is higher and where the glacier's "nose" is constantly breaking up and melting.





"The Three Sisters"—A trio of great peaks in the Canadian Rockies.



# "Give Us Men, Unafraid of Toil, and We Will Create Our Own Capital"

Hon. T. A. LOW, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

THE coast to coast tour of the State of Maine Chambers of Commerce was formally opened in Canada recently by a banquet at the Chateau Laurier. Hon. Thos. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, addressed the guests on behalf of the Canadian Government, and following is the main text of his speech:—

After expressing the Prime Minister's regrets at his inability to be present, due to his early departure for the Imperial Conference, Mr. Low extended a hearty welcome to the United States visitors with best wishes for a profitable and enjoyable trip through Canadian territory. On behalf of the Canadian people, he expressed sympathy with the sister nation in the death of that devoted and representative American, President Harding.

Speaking to visitors from one of the banner states of the Atlantic Coast, the Hon. Mr. Low said that it gave him particular pleasure since the people of Maine owe their state to the same ancestry as we—intrepid pioneers of Britain who sought a refuge and fresh opportunity in a new land, who fought side by side for a common cause in the early struggles of the New World.

"Unfortunately," he said, "the common parentage was severed in the maintenance of those very principles for which the early settlers had migrated. Canada went through the same struggle for the preservation of democracy. Our annals bear the records, too, of rebellion. The two countries, Canada and the United States, sought the same end—constitutional self-government—and that end we have attained in common, though in slightly different form. Your government, your practice, your ideals, are as democratic as ours, but you have found your ideal in a Republic, an independent state. We have found ours in the full manhood of one of the group of the great Britannic Commonwealth, its common origin and ideals, expressed by the symbol of monarchy, as the binding link. Together with the other units of that Commonwealth, we are with you the representatives of the Anglo-Saxon ideal of life and government in the nations of the world.

"Sprung from a common origin, united by a common ideal founded on a common principle of thought and government, we cannot but be to each other more than friends. 'Blood is thicker than water,' whether it be that of nations or of individuals. A common tongue, a common literature, a common jurisprudence, is ours in a large part. Is it, then, strange that the boundary is almost an imaginary line? One hundred years of peace and amity, three thousand miles of land, forest and lake, with never a gun, never a sentry, never a fort, never a cruiser—that is the supreme achievement of this continent that is North America's ideal realized, that is the lesson of this young continent for the nations of the world.

"Canada is rapidly reviving from the war shock of the world impact. We are young and to our life two things are essential—men and money. In 1914 we entered the war, where right led us. To that combat we sent almost one-twelfth of our population—600,000 of our youngest and strongest men. Nearly 500,000 went overseas and 60,000 will never return. That was the toll of our manhood we gave. Of our capital we

poured out to the world's need, until we increased our National Debt to eight times its normal volume. That was our price in men and money that the world might be free, that our mothers, sisters, wives and daughters might be safe.

"And notwithstanding the unfounded and unmerited whispers of financial instability as unpatriotic and cruel as the worst of wartime Prussian gases, we are to-day emerging successfully from the effects of that great world conflict. A glance at our position will convince the most pessimistic person that our position is sound and our outlook the brightest.

"Agriculture is passing through perhaps the most trying time in its history. Yet we are making progress. We had, previous to the war, thirty-five million acres in field crops; to-day that is increased to nearly sixty million acres. In 1922 we had the largest wheat crop in the history of our country, and in the past year we have jumped to first place in the wheat exporting countries of the world. Our live stock has increased 50% since 1914—a greater increase than that of any other country.

"For the past five years the product of our fisheries have averaged over fifty millions annually, a 50% increase over our pre-war average. This makes our fisheries the most extensive in the world, with the possible exceptions of those of the North Sea. One remarkable feature of ours is the large fresh-water catch, our lakes comprising about one-half the fresh water in the world.

"Our forest products in lumber, pulpwood, etc., amount to over four hundred million dollars annually, while our mineral resources, as yet barely tapped, yielded one hundred and eighty-four million dollars, our gold production last year being the third highest in the world. This year we give promise of a 40% increase over last year's gold output.

"In manufacturing, where our pre-war record was about one billion dollars, we went over four billions in 1920 and we have to-day capital of four billions invested in manufacturing. Our exports, last year, climbed close to one billion, giving us the first place in the world in the volume of exports per capita of the population. Our foreign trade last year was almost one fourth of yours, but we have less than one-twelfth of your population.

"Building, the sure index of revival, reached in 1921 the highest point in ten years, while to-day we have less unemployment than at any time since the depression of 1920.

"Up until 1914 our National Debt was held almost entirely abroad; to-day 60% is held by the people of Canada. That is the faith of Canadians in their own country. The people of Canada have over two billion dollars on deposit in the Chartered Banks and Trust Companies of Canada."

To the bankers present in the group, the Minister expressed his conviction that Canada had one of the soundest banking systems in the world, despite rumour, and one perhaps best adapted to Canadian needs. "Rumor," he said, "can give a pessimistic answer to facts. Let bankers in the meeting answer whether Canada was sound with 80% of her National Debt held



by her own people, with bank deposits of over two billion dollars, with exports running in excess of imports annually. That is not the record of a ruined nation.

"Look at the record of the last twenty-five years. Our population has grown from five millions to nine millions, our field crops from one hundred and ninety-five million to nine hundred and sixty-two million dollars, our live stock from two hundred and sixty-eight million to six hundred and eighty two, our factory dairy products from twenty-nine million to one hundred and three million, our fisheries from twenty million to fifty million dollars in output. Our manufactures have increased in that quarter century from four hundred and eighty-two million to over four billion. Flour milling alone has jumped from thirty-one million to two hundred million. The volume of our foreign trade has increased from two hundred and twenty-one million to one and a half billions, and that of our exports from one hundred and sixteen millions to seven hundred and fifty-four million. The freight on our railways has increased from twenty-four to one hundred and eight million tons, on tramways from two hundred and eighty-seven thousand tons to two and a half million tons.

"Our hope of growth may be measured by your own progress. In 1900 our population stood where yours did in 1800; in 1910 where yours was in 1810; in 1920 where yours was in 1820. Judging by your ultimate development, our national life holds equal hope of expansion. As a great Canadian statesman said at the opening of the century, 'The twentieth century belongs to Canada,' and in that belief we are dedicating ourselves to national development.

"To your life we have given some of our best, and their ability has been recognized in the creation of your great financial and transportation systems. In government and public life you have had such men from us as Franklin, Land and Admiral Bliss. You have had C. T. Jaffary, President, First National Bank of Minneapolis, the largest bank in the North Western States; John McHugh, President, Mechanics and Metal National Bank of New York; V. C. Brown, Vice-President, National City Bank of New York, and now President of the Industrial Finance Corporation of New York; J. H. Fulford, Vice-President of Industrial Finance Corporation of New York; Arch. Kains, President, Federal International Banking Corporation; R. F. Aspden, Vice-President, Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation; John W. Platten, President, United States Mortgage and Trust Company; E. J. Schilling, Foreign Exchange Manager of the Lincoln Trust Company of New York; Raymond E. Jones, one of the high officials of the Bank of Manhattan; James Forgan, Chairman of the First National Bank of Chicago; David Forgan, President, National City Bank of Chicago; G. F. Orde, President, Lincoln National Bank of Minneapolis. Additional names of those occupying similarly high positions are Alex. Robertson and H. G. Deans of Chicago; John Ballantyne of Detroit, J. G. Geddes and R. B. Small of Cleveland, F. W. Heathcote and N. M. Fraser of San Francisco. I might give you many more in other lines, in science, in railway builders like the late J. J. Hill, but I think I have given sufficient to demonstrate much in common.

"In conclusion let me say we stand to-day with our responsibilities heavy and the outlook serious. None but a fool would deny the fact, but we have youth on our side, and faith and determination must be ours, too. Those were the characteristics of the early men and women who hewed your destiny and ours, in these strange new lands. Their blood is in our veins and it

calls us to stand firm. That same heritage from those heroic ones, that same faith and determination—carried you through in the dark days after the Civil War. It will carry us through. We have the resources, we have the potential wealth. As in the hopeless days of the war our call is for men, strong men, young men, unafraid of toil. Give us men—Capital! Yes, but give us men, and we will create our own capital!

"Look at our 250,000,000 unsettled acres; at our forests and our unharnessed water powers; and think of the nation that will one day stand here!

"And with that future yours is bound up and we cannot, if we would, live apart. Destiny has woven our ways together, and with life touching life, our future cannot but be largely the same. Let us prove ourselves the heirs of civilization in working out that future together, in peace and harmony, based not on armed strength, but on common understanding."

### SHE WASN'T A CAT

Little Isabel's mother had not very wisely allowed her to drink tea with her meals instead of milk. One day Isabel was taken out to lunch at a friend's house, and the friend, never dreaming that a child could drink anything other than milk, placed it before her in a broad, low, fancy cup. The child gazed at the milk in silence for awhile, and then astonished her hostess by remarking disdainfully, "I ain't a cat."



Head office of Bank of Montreal, one of the imposing sights of the city.





*The great steel viaduct of the Canadian Pacific Railway, near Lethbridge, Alta.*



## Anarchy Dissolves Central Europe; Sermon on Mount Seen by Lord Birkenhead as Light of Future

*Lord Birkenhead on his recent visit to Montreal gave an address on what he described as the bankruptcy of international law and conventions. He saw no great hope in things as they are constituted, and conveyed his impressions that the real light of the future would be the Sermon on the Mount. His address is reproduced here. Approaching the subject from a somewhat different angle, and with more hope in present-day effort to combat the evil and disastrous influences at work in the world, Rev. Dr. Reid, Montreal, in a recent sermon also pointed the solution through the messages of Christ. The sermon is printed on another page in this issue.*

THE complete bankruptcy of International Law and International Conventions; the return of Europe to a state bordering on savagery; the League of Nations and the effort to bring the United States into the pact, a beautiful dream but impracticable because impossible,—such was the gloomy picture of the position of humanity to-day, as drawn by Lord Birkenhead at the luncheon of the Canadian Bar Association in Montreal on Sept. 4.

Some people had looked forward to the League of Nations as a possible way out of the trouble which the great war had brought to light, but the speaker had never hoped. As far back as 1918 he had publicly stated that the States could not back the League. Imagine submitting to a League of Nations the question of Japanese immigration into the States? It was humanly impossible.

The Hague conferences and rules of war and of peace became comic, but for their tragic side, when set beside the gas warfare, the submarine warfare and other "atrocities" of the German forces, and the retaliations of the allied forces.

And the Allied victory had not helped to stop it. Everyone was preparing to deal with submarine war, gas war, and such like. Every nation that did not get enough in the peace treaty was watching for a chance to grab more. Europe was going to pieces. And the best the International Law authorities could do was to preach that violence did not pay and that the Sermon on the Mount meant something.

### LORD BIRKENHEAD'S ADDRESS

Lord Birkenhead said:—

"Until the month of August, 1914, it was generally, though not quite completely, true that the civilized nations of the world had over a long period of time combined to increase the authority of International Law. Indeed, from the days of Grotius there had, until ten years ago, been discernible a hardening tendency upon the "legal" side of a body of doctrine, which never, of course, could, except metaphorically, be called law at all. The science of law has throughout the ages been the subject of much cultivated and learned controversy. But when the analysts like Austin had completed their histories, there emerged from their co-operative activities a general recognition among writers upon jurisprudence that whatever other quality is demanded by the conception of law, that of compulsive assertion by a superior is vital and indispensable. In other words a law is not a law unless someone superior to yourself can penalize and chastise you for its breach.

"The earliest writers upon the subject of International Law were not only masters of casuistry; not only consummate dialecticians; they were also golden, incorrigible optimists. For they found Europe as we almost find it to-day, a welter of savagery, a scene of desolation and abomination, amid which the garnered treasures of Greek and Roman civilization had perished.

"To a man like Grotius, with a mind incredibly powerful and versatile, too shrewd for self illusion, it must have been plain how slow, how painful and how precarious must be the development of the tiny seedling which he planted with so much courage and so much hope. For many passages of his immortal work make it plain that he realized that it was not possible and probably never would be, to assimilate International Law to Municipal Law. And yet with a bold and generous vision he lavished all the powers of a richly endowed mind upon the attempt to fling an atmosphere of law around the moral code upon which, as he clearly saw, the whole fabric of future civilization might, and almost certainly would, depend. Peering into the future this remarkable man must almost certainly have reasoned to himself somewhat in this way:—

### MUST LEAVE POWER

"International Law can never become a real law unless and until there is formed a concourse of nations able to agree upon that which shall be law; resolved to enforce it upon recalcitrant members; and armed by mutual agreement with material force necessary to restrain and coerce those members of the International family, who disobey its decrees. Such a League of Nations (I think Grotius may have said to himself) is little likely to arise in this imperfect world. But some progress is possible. The moral precepts which ought as surely to guide the actions of nations as those of individuals may be so camouflaged as Law (though I hardly think he used the word) that in time the majority of civilised nations will tend more to accord to these moral precepts the actual authority of law. They will do so, I hope, because the majority in most countries will prefer to act morally rather than immorally. They will do so at any rate, I believe, because most sensible statesmen will realise that on the whole it pays to behave decently and in the manner which most moral and educated men admit to be decent."

"The great fathers of International Law would undoubtedly have expressed their meaning more formally, more lengthily, more eloquently, and perhaps I may be allowed to add, more pompously, but I am on certain ground, which I could justify by unlimited quotations, when I claim that their general outlook upon the ancient science to which they contributed so much genius and so much detailed industry was of the kind which I have indicated. Optimists they undoubtedly were. All pioneers have been. No pioneers have ever brought more enthusiasm to a more tangled and more hopeless jungle.

### NEW DEFINITION

"Twenty-five years ago I wrote a small work upon the subject of International Law, in which I attempted a definition of that science. To-day it will be necessary that I should rewrite it.



"To-day I should define International Law as that body of doctrine which civilized nations, until quite recently, had believed to be binding upon them with a force and authority comparable to that which in their own systems is conceded to their own law. This definition, of which I sorrowfully record my own conviction that it is neither cynical nor pessimistic, suggests some sombre observations. Hundreds of years have passed since the great pioneers addressed themselves to a Herculean task. Hundreds of years of Christianity and civilization; and yet to-day the cruel and poignant truth confronts him who cares to understand the truth that the Great War very nearly demonstrated the moral bankruptcy of that system which had been laboriously and painfully compiled by the humanitarian and intellectual effort of centuries. The most familiar and elementary weakness of International Law had, of course, always been that it formally recognized in war a permitted system of litigation. Implicit in this recognition was that the fortunes of such a war, whatever its moral quality, possessed, even if by usurpation, the function of the judge. And accordingly a nation which put its quarrel to the hazard of the sword established its legal, as apart from its moral, position by its successful employment. This was the reason which led the cynical, unscrupulous but powerful mind of Bismarck to pour constant contempt upon International Law and its professors.

"Find me an argument founded upon International Law," he cried, "and I will find you a professor to answer it." And so the nation which worshipped in the world of abstract thought—Treischke, and in the world of action, Bismarck—grew intelligibly contemptuous of a creed which perforce admitted that success consecrated immorality. And so too there arose in Europe a power calculating, reckless, unscrupulous, which laughed at Hague conferences while it attended them, and which looked only to the sharpness of its sword and the disciplined strength of its great battalions.

"In the year 1914 most of those who counted intellectually and politically in Germany were secretly laughing at International Law and all that it involved. And the tragic commentary cannot be omitted that the inherent and unavoidable weakness of this body of doctrine almost justified them in the view which they took. For had Germany won the war what would have happened? She would have dictated peace, I should imagine, at Buckingham Palace; for the reclame of this mise-en-scene would on the whole have been greater than that of Versailles. And, anyhow, she had enjoyed this once already. She would have rewritten on a new map the outlines of a new world. And all this she would have done with complete impunity. And, inasmuch as the strong have many friends she would have found apologists and defenders in every neutral country of the world.

"She would have conquered by the agency of poison gas; by sinking hospital ships; by breaking almost every hitherto observed convention of war; by converting the sea into a holocaust of murder; and by a public deification of the doctrine of dreadfulness. The triumph of Germany, in other words, would have involved the destruction and the disruption of International Law as the whole world had understood that law until the month of August, 1914.

### Dissolving in Anarchy

"But Germany did not win the war. Through all those dark and doubtful months we had sustained ourselves by the belief that the defeat of Germany would mark the downfall of an outlook upon public law at once so unmoral and so destructive. Has it done so? Can

any dispassionate observer, examining with cool survey the present outlook of the world, claim that the authority of International Law is as strong to-day as it was in 1914? Central Europe is dissolving before our eyes into anarchy. It will exceed the purpose of this lecture to analyse and determine the responsibility. Our present concern is to appraise facts rather than to distribute praise or blame. And the facts, however disillusioning, stare us in the face. Every nation who has under the terms of the Treaty of Peace obtained less than that to which it conceived itself entitled is simply waiting an opportunity to get more.

"Nearly every vital preclusion of the various Hague conferences was violated by the Central Powers in the Great War and no step had been taken or can very easily be taken for restoring that which for want of a better term I must describe as their authority. The late Mr. Hall in a preface to the last edition but one of his learned and sagacious work upon the subject of International Law, indulged in a gloomy prediction, which events have very fully justified. He predicted that the next war would be fought with a degree of unscrupulous savagery which had not been known since the Middle Ages. He was right. If we could have persuaded ourselves that the defeat of Germany, the principal employer of those methods, had ended them forever, the mischief would be in point of consequence curable.

### Face the Facts

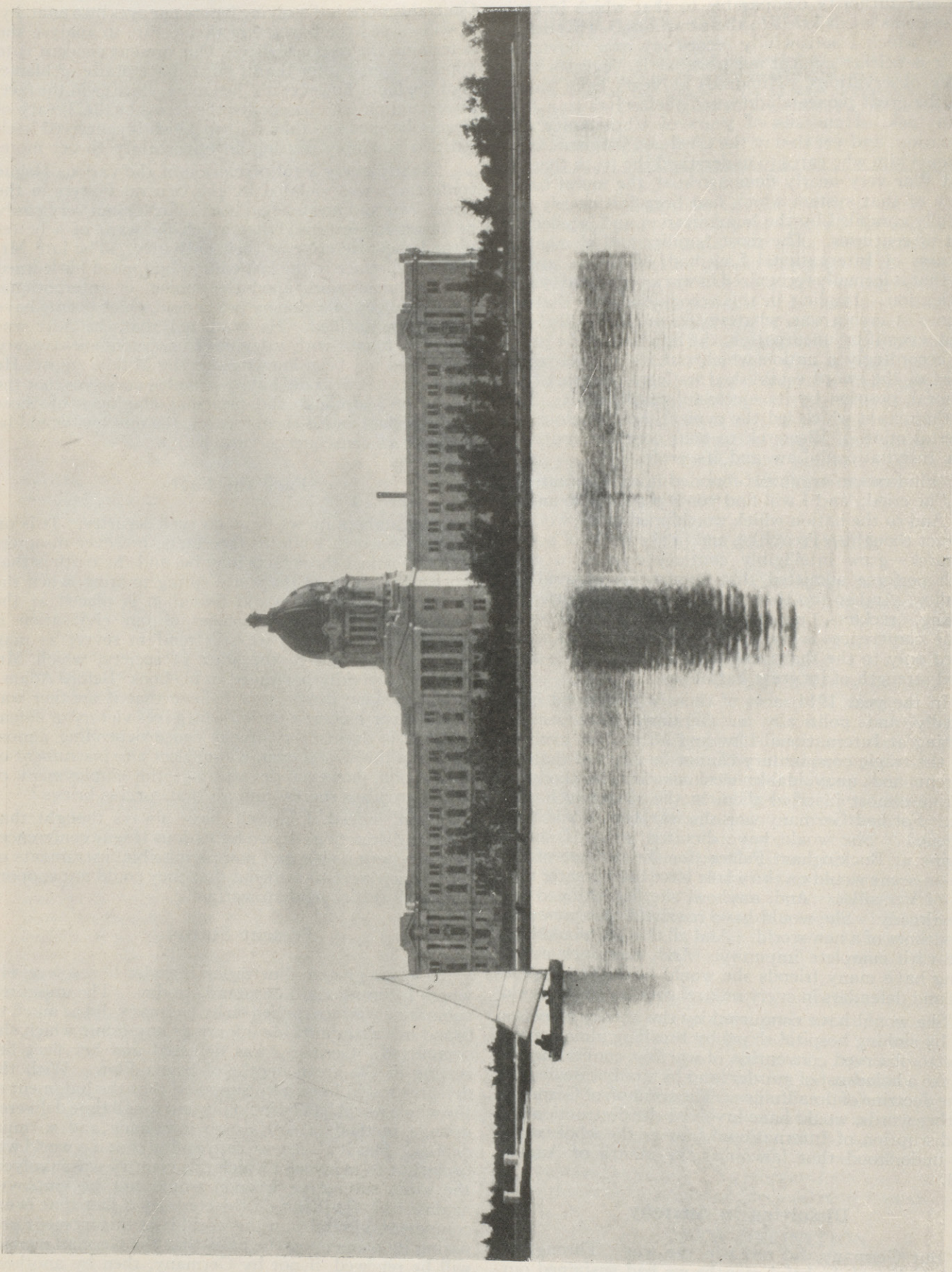
"But unhappily we have no such security. It is on the whole worth while to face facts, however disagreeable and naked those facts may be, and the truth is that when the nations of the world spring to arms; when the glittering counter of world dominion is placed at the hazard; all the boasted veneer of our civilisation is swiftly dissipated and we still tend to revert as man reverted long ago to the state of society, which Mr. London so vividly portrayed in his book 'Before Adam.' Does any sane person now believe that if another war should ever emerge a nation which sees victory or defeat in what it deems a righteous cause depending almost upon the throw of a coin, will neglect any instrument of destruction, however devastating, the employment of which promises success and all that success brings?

"And, indeed, I, myself, have always thought that the nice distinctions drawn by various Hague conferences between permissible and non-permissible instruments of destruction were so artificial that they could not support the harsh test of modern warfare.

### Present Status

"Let me give an illustration in order to see precisely where International Law stands to-day. The unlimited submarine warfare carried on by Germany did as much to brand her with indelible infamy as any crime which she committed. Germany was defeated and her fleet lies rotting in the green depths of Scapa Flow. With the defeat it might have been supposed that the judgment of the whole world had been finally and for all time delivered upon a method of warfare so inhumane and so murderous. Has it? Are we sure to-day that if a world war broke out to-morrow in which this country was involved, the same submarine weapon would not be employed against us? Is it not on the contrary a fact that every competent admiralty in the world is at this moment preparing its plans upon the basis that the German menace will be renewed, if not by Germany, then by another? How are we then, who up to the present have counted ourselves as writers and authorities on International Law, to describe the legality of submarine warfare?





A fine setting for legislative buildings—Provincial Parliament House at Regina, Sask.



"Are we to say that it is legal or that it is illegal? And if we pronounce it to be illegal are we none the less in our actual practice to proceed upon the basis that it will be recurrent, and that we must guard against it or perish?"

"A further illustration may be attempted. The last war ushered in the employment of poison gases. In comparison with the physical consequences of many gases, actual and potential, the nice refinements of Hague conferences become obsolete, and if the subject were not too tragical they would also become humorous. What are the chemists of the disappointed nations doing at this moment? Are they caring about the Hague conferences of the past or the Hague conferences of the future? Is there any particular form of chemical horribleness from which Germany would recoil if she could destroy the French army of occupation on the Ruhr? Are we quite sure in the Temple of Truth from what weapons we should ourselves recoil if we were Germans and the French were in occupation, and perhaps not a merely temporary occupation, on the Ruhr? Have even the most skilful chemists finally exploited the destructive effects of new chemical emanations? Are new Hague conferences to continue to prescribe expanding bullets and register preclusions upon the use of chemicals which hardly any nation in the world has any intention of obeying?"

"At this point a very fundamental weakness of the laws of regulating warfare may be analysed, to which our text writers have hardly given the attention that it deserves. The topic is concerned with the permissible limits of retaliation. If Nation 'A' is engaged in a life-and-death struggle with Nation 'B' and resorts in the stress of a death-grip to a practice hitherto counted illegal, what additional right accrues to the nation which is affronted by this act of illegality? It has not been seriously disputed by any writer of authority that the international doctrine of retaliation arms the victim of illegality with some rights which it would not otherwise possess. The difficulty and the vagueness arise in determining the ambit of these rights. If no retaliation in the shape of pressure otherwise unjustified were permitted, the laws of war would indeed be futile, for he who obeyed them would go like a lamb to the slaughter while he who violated them would not only escape chastisement, but might even by victory legitimise 'ex post facto' his illegality.

### Avoid Absurdity

"In order to avoid a conclusion so absurd, International Law has been driven to admit the doctrine of retaliation. This doctrine empowers a belligerent nation affronted by the pressure of illegal violence to retaliate upon its opponent by methods impermissible except in so far as they are accounted to be retaliatory. The difficulty arises in the fact that the only judge of the reasonableness of the retaliation is the injured nation.

"I eliminate from my analysis the cases in which acts of retaliation may embroil the retaliation with powerful neutrals, for in such a case considerations of policy will provide a corrective against excess. We need, therefore, only consider the case where that which is done affects, and affects only, the two belligerents.

"Considerations of time and space make it impossible that I should elaborate this topic by much illustration. But the development of unrestricted submarine warfare by the Germans and the reply to that campaign made by the British Government, and justified before its Prize Court, under the head of Retaliation, will repay the most careful study by those who are interested in this subject. I had occasion myself when Attorney-General in the course of a two-days' argument in the 'Lenora' case

before the late Sir Samuel Evans, to attempt an examination of this subject, which it was my object to take both exhaustive and scientific. Those who are interested in the matter will find in the arguments at the Bar, and in the masterly judgment of the learned judge, a complete statement of the view which was adopted by the British Government and sustained by the British Prize Court. The relevance of this topic to the subject matter of my address is to be found in the immense inroad which a doctrine universally conceded to be reasonable and necessary must make upon any code dealing with limits of permissible violence. And the weakness disclosed by that branch of law which is under consideration is always on analysis found to be the same.

"There is no superior to prescribe whether or no the retaliation exceeds the provocation. The belligerent becomes, therefore, 'Judex in re Sua;' and it is probably true that in times of emotional stress and national danger, these aggregations of individuals which we call nations are as little to be relied upon for a moderate perspective as an individual litigant would be if suddenly converted into the judge and jury of his own litigation.

### An Illustration

"The topic may be illustrated historically by another subject: Mr. Secretary Hughes who is your honored guest, has recently delivered at Minneapolis an illuminating examination of the Monroe Doctrine. He pointed out that the original suggestion of that doctrine proceeded from an English statesman. In order to avoid any misunderstanding I wish to make it plain that had I lived then as an Englishman I should have agreed with Canning's advice: had I lived then as an American I should have agreed with Monroe's message. And if I were an American statesman to-day, no consideration on earth would induce me to abate one jot or tittle of that doctrine. But we are assembled in your city not to reach conclusions upon matters of national policy, but to analyse certain tendencies and movements in exclusive relation to the legal principles which underline them. And herein we discover the United States of America claiming and exercising the right of preventing such a cession of national territory to a colonizing European power as might conceivably be the result of a free convention freely reached between two sovereign states. High policy; the general tranquility of the New World; the importance of withdrawing that world from the appetite of European Imperialism make it plain that the adoption and the maintenance of this doctrine are on the whole, in the interests alike of peace and of civilization. But this conclusion does not discharge us as lawyers from the task of noting how well-founded was the observation made with so much penetration by Mr. Secretary Hughes that the doctrine does not derive its sanction from any international instrument or from any rule of International Law.

"The series of illustrations to which I have made superficial reference will perhaps suffice to make it plain how difficult is the task of those who devote their lives to maintaining and if possible increasing the authority of public law.

"And, indeed, I am fully conscious that the whole tenor of my observations is one of gloomy presage to the future of civilization, but my counsel, such as it is, has no value if it be not frankly and honestly given. There was indeed a dream, affording to sanguine minds a fugitive measure of hope when President Wilson held out the prospect that the United States of America would adhere to a League of Nations, which might have made International Law a reality and armed its prescriptions with a sanction.



"I, myself, unfortunately have not a sanguine mind, or at least not an over-sanguine one, and I never for one moment believed that President Wilson would be successful in inducing the American people to undertake responsibilities alien to its traditions, and only with great difficulty to be reconciled with its interests. And, accordingly, I incurred no small degree of censure by directing attention in an address which I delivered to the New York Bar Association in 1918, to the difficulties which, principally from the American point of view, seemed to me to make its adoption difficult, if not impossible. Unhappily my premonitions were justified. I wish that my critics had been right and I had been wrong. But I knew then very clearly that I was right and that they were wrong. Who, for instance, with the claim of being worthy to be still at large, could have supposed that the United States of America would have submitted to the League of Nations for imperative decision the question of Japanese immigration in her western provinces? It is a very noble thing to be an idealist; but it is sometimes more useful to be a realist. If the League of Nations had been practicable in the sense that the United States of America would have done everything necessary to make it a success; in the sense, to be more precise, that the United States of America would have contributed their share of the military and naval force necessary to enforce its decisions, a fair opportunity would at least have been given to a dazzling experiment.

"Then and then only might International Law have become law in the only sense in which any law is law. But even so I hesitate, while I would have welcomed the experiment, to predict with complete conviction that it would have succeeded. Would immunity even so have been attainable in any grave decision which required instruments of coercion? And at a supreme clash of nations and of interest would anything else have happened except the development of a new world war might have developed with alignments as if quite differently defined?

"My conclusions, therefore, though sombre, are, I believe, sensible and cautious. Mankind is a combative animal. The world still holds precious and incalculable prizes for those who have the will to conquer and the manhood to die. Nations will still be found willing to put all to the hazard; men will still be found in every virile community willing to die. And so the survival of the fit and the elimination of the unfit will still proceed, and all that we, who call ourselves International lawyers, can hope to do is to carry in hands less puissant the torch of Grotius, and preach to an indifferent world, the creed

that in the long run violence and illegality do not pay; that to a nation the white escutcheon of unsullied morality is as priceless as to an individual; and that the Sermon on the Mount was not the idle chatter of a thoughtless man."

### THE NEW MOON

When the day is done, and the great big sun  
Goes tip-toeing down the sky,  
I watch him go through the sunset glow,  
As here in my cot I lie.

When he's out of sight, and the soft pink light  
Has faded to blue again;  
The New Moon fair is a-shine up there,  
And looks through my window-pane.

And I love to dream, as I watch her gleam  
In the deep blue twilight sky,  
That the fairies float in her silver boat,  
Up over the world so high.

Then afar away through the night go they,  
Where the stars come round to peep;  
But I never know where they really go,  
For I always fall asleep!

—JOYCE FRIDESWIDE POWELL, in Little Folks.

### KNEW WHAT "DEFEATED" MEANT

In a certain school a class was having a lesson on history. The teacher had been explaining to them about the execution of King Charles, and when he had finished he began to question the children. "Now, Tommy," he said, "can you tell me what 'beheaded' means?"

"Having your head cut off, sir," replied Tommy.

"Quite right. Now, can any of you tell me what 'defeated' means?"

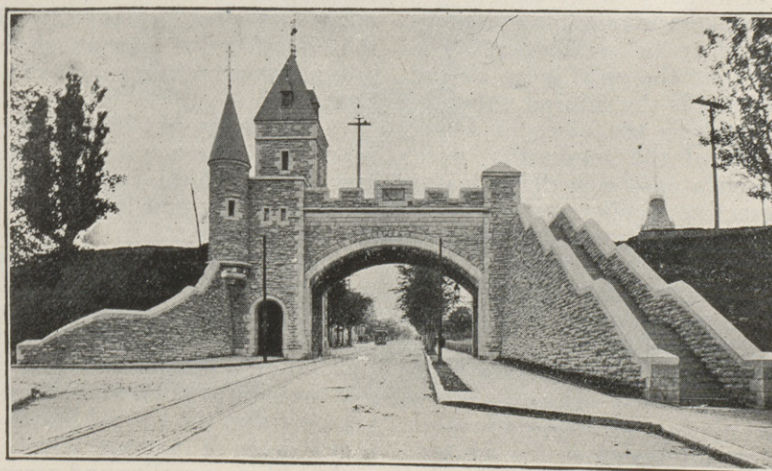
One little boy in the background was struggling to be seen with his hand up.

"Well, Willie, what does 'defeated' mean?"

"Please, sir, it means having your feet cut off."

### GEORGE'S ESSAY ON THE FLY

The class had been studying about the house-fly and how dangerous he is to health. The lesson sank deep into the mind of little George, who, when asked to write a composition on the subject, turned in the following: "The fly is an insect, he has six legs, he is more dangerous than a lion, but I had rather a fly would bite me than a lion."



One of the old gates of historic Quebec.



## Driving The Last Spike In 1885



Thirty miles beyond Revelstoke, B.C., at Craigellachie, an obelisk alongside the track commemorates the completion of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was here, on November 7th, 1885, that the rails from the East met the rails from the West, and the long-cherished vision of a Canadian trans-continental railway became a reality. In the photograph of that historic day, three builders of Canada are seen—Sir Donald Smith (later Lord Strathcona) who is driving a golden spike, Mr. (later Sir) Sandford Fleming who stands immediately behind him, and Mr. (later Sir) William Van Horne, to the left.



## The Underlying Trend

A Review of Conditions In Great Britain, as seen by A. W. SHAW, Editor of "System," New York.

FIRST impressions have their value as well as last impressions. What I have to set down here concerning the trend of business in England has come to me after a few weeks' experience in post-war England—aided by a background supplied by several former visits.

But my impressions are definite. They emerge chiefly from talks with a score or more of leading British men active in diverse lines, with shrewd observers on the "outside," and with journalists whose function it has been to watch British continental finance and industry day by day for the last five years.

The first fundamental of the trend of English business the outsider naturally considers is reflected in the query, "What is the future of England?"

I stopped asking that question after the first half-dozen times—for the answer was unanimous, almost automatic. As a matter of fact it seemed rather superfluous to the Englishman—academic—as if inevitably answered before it was asked. For these men believe England's future is unquestioned; its future possibilities greater than its past.

And all business plans over here are being made with that promise taken for granted. His business future—his own, his nation's—is no more limited to him than our future is to us Americans. The question before these Englishmen is not "What's our future?" A favorable answer to that is understood. Instead it is: "By what means—industrially, economically, politically—can we forge ahead most quickly and soundly?"

I found no banker, no financial editor, and no man of business affairs who even suggested that he, or anyone else of whom he knew, has ever, even so very remotely, contemplated the transfer of any capital to another country.

There was no tendency to say: "We've gone as far as we can; now we'll sit back and mark time."

No impression came to me of plans for contraction, of lack of vision or assurance, or of hesitancy to reach out in their own way; and in line with to-day's conditions, England's business men are still the "trading adventurers" that they were in the youth of the sixteenth century.

It seemed strange at first to find this spirit, this bigness of plan and of outreaching, in this country territorially only as large as one of our larger states and with but little more than one-third of our total population. But you cannot measure England by measuring these islands—you must include within your measuring tape the whole British Empire and even go beyond that to embrace its countless ramifications into world trade.

The bulk of business in the United States, with but a few exceptions, is simply the total of our business among the various individual states. But English business is not an undertaking carried on within the confines of the British Isles; they possess here the accumulated experience of world trading, generation after generation; they have established their trade connections everywhere—for hundreds of years they have been establishing them—by means of which their goods and services flow where demand waits and will absorb them. Alongside this they have a parallel facilitating plant which seems to work almost automatically—shipping lines, international banks, financing agents, insurance and transit services, and established trading agencies.

England's whole "plant" surprises one. It is there, complete, in operation.

We in the United States are young. Out of our surplus profits we must still finance and expand our business, as well as build up the existing plant and facilities that afford us the pleasurable things of life. This last step is already, in most instances, completed in England; roads, parks, public and governmental institutions—all this portion of the plant is already supplied over here. Of course, replacement is always going on, and some additions are being made, as, for instance, the present demand for new housing in England, which is due to the retardation of building during the war years. But Great Britain does not have to supply any great amount of new plant to support her population now and during coming years in her fair and accustomed standard of living and pleasure.

Now, as we know, among a nation's assets is its business plant. It follows that surplus earnings which do not have to go into the extension of that plant are left free to be used in the development of export trade, and to be turned into loans abroad which will bring back orders for goods from the borrowers. All this makes business. And these assets, this living plant of empire trade, these world-wide connections, this accumulated business experience, are the great capital on the basis of which England trades and profits.

When you get down to talking to an Englishman about business as a whole, and about his own specific business in particular, it is, in many respects, as though you were talking to an American business man; for he is thinking and seeing business much the same as are you and I. He realizes that England has a great many problems to solve, some of them similar to ours, others different.

For instance, over here they have a transportation problem, just as we have, and high transportation rates, which, perhaps, put a handicap on business. Their pay-roll for railroad workers is out of line with the world's competitive wage standard, of coal miners, textile workers, and agricultural laborers. They have an unemployment problem which we do not have—more than a million workers on the unemployment register. But this million is a reduction over the same figure of six months ago and a still greater progressive reduction over a year ago and two years ago. And England, because it is primarily industrial, has always had unemployment—the residue in normal years averaged nearly half the present figures. That is perhaps why the present degree of unemployment has not created instability in England to the extent that one might otherwise anticipate.

Related to their unemployment question is their emigration problem, which has also changed its complexion in this post-war period. From the British Isles 1,680,037 emigrated in the four years from 1911-1914. During the four years between 1915-1918 the emigrants totalled only 219,285 and in the first two post-war years the annual average was but 271,571 against an average of well over 400,000 for the pre-war years. This decrease in emigration during the last eight years certainly counterbalances the loss in man-power resulting from the war.

The net result is an additional quantity of industrial personnel which England has not been accustomed to retain within its own industries and which, under normal



conditions of organization, it is unequipped to absorb. That is the problem they are thinking about.

In England they have probably brought about a greater degree of deflation and liquidation than we have. While their cost of living as compared to pre-war standards still represents a higher percentage than ours, their reduction in living costs from their high point in turn represents a greater percentage than does ours from our high point. The average wages of labor over here are calculated as being under 70% above the pre-war level. But in some industries in which world competition is a main factor, wages have come down more. Shipyard labor, taking the average of all the classes, is not more than 30% above pre-war level. The coal miners here are averaging only 40% above the 1913 standard; iron and steel workers about 45%; and textile workers around 60%. On the other hand, railroad workers, who are the best off, are receiving 100% to 120% more than in 1913. But in the staple industries the current level of wages is considerably below the official cost of living index, which stood at 69% above the pre-war level, according to the last figures.

Since the end of the war there have been two well-defined schools of financial policy in England; the inflationists (not radical inflationists, and nothing like the extremists found in continental countries) and the deflationists. The actual policy that has prevailed has as usual been a compromise, perhaps a little favoring the deflationists.

The British banks are very conservative. While they did a valuable work in helping British industries through the stringent slump period and exercised careful discrimination in helping individual businesses, their tendency has always been to compel every business to stand on its own financial bottom. As far as the future is concerned, there is certainly no sign that the inflationists' opinion will gain an upper hand here. The indication is rather that a policy of compromise will continue—that is to say, one of very slow deflation at a rate which will enable England's costs of production and prices to reach a world-competitive basis.

But still the business man's immediate problem and practical point of view are much in line with ours. You may be talking to one of the greatest merchants in England, to a leading bank official, or to a foremost newspaper publisher, and you will find reflected in the discussion many policies, methods, and objectives that we have before us in America.

I think I can see it as a whole reflected most clearly in the conversations I have had with the chairman of the board of the English company in which I am most interested. In them again appears proof that England is not only "coming back," but is well on its way back. The business he heads is going the right way. His point of view is that they have economized and cut expenses perhaps a little more than we in America have, and that this policy of economy must be a continuing one for several years to come. He realizes that business conditions over here are not ideal, that they might be better, and that progressively over a period of years they should become better.

But he proposes to make plans and to do business to-day in accordance with to-day's conditions. He proposes to make a profit on the present basis and to keep his business adjusted to a continuance of such a profit, whether the upward tendency in business be actually slow or relatively swift. And I gather from merchants, manufacturers, and bankers that what he has done is

what the controllers of other concerns have done. If business turns out to be not as good as they have anticipated, they can economize still further; if business becomes appreciatively better, they can reach out to take advantage of the improvements.

Some observers say that England is a poor salesman. That statement seems to me to be based on superficial observation. England has not been putting pressure upon the selling end of the business in the same way that we in America have during the last two years. But she has been really putting on selling pressure—only she has put it on a different spot.

After the slump struck, England realized that her field of expansion lay, as always, in export trade, and not in developing her domestic market to 100% consumption of her production. In export trade she must come into competition with the rest of the world. Therefore, the first step in the selling campaigns of English manufacturers and traders has been to cut the cost of production so as to be able to reduce prices.

This has taken some time. But everywhere, from the highest national policy, such as deflation versus inflation, down to the last detail of cost pruning and wage reduction that includes the smallest factory, this task of cutting costs to the end that prices might be lowered has been going on.

Now I gather that a further big push in selling is going on. It is the task of making people want these goods that have been brought down to commercial levels in price. Selling means that you must get people to want things. England has been making an effort to get her own domestic consumers, her customers throughout the Empire, and her foreign buyers to want her goods.

Advertising interest and volume are on the increase over here. The strong delegation of 115 which came over to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World at Atlantic City a month or two ago, and the strenuous efforts made by its members to bring the 1924 convention to London, is only one evidence which we in America saw, of a great many I see here that mark this tendency.

This selling effort of England is going to have a double effect. It will bring greater earnings overseas to the British Isles; and it will make men here in England want to purchase more, and thus it will influence them to produce more in order to have the wherewithal with which to buy.

These are only the impressions of a few weeks, but they are points of view which I have gathered from many authoritative sources (some of them so frank and so direct that they were given to me in the strictest confidence), and as far as I have been able to gauge England's present condition and her future, they seem to me largely justified.

My feeling to-day is much like that expressed to me by an official of our own Government who says that when conditions arise under which England does not "come back," it will mean world conditions so dismal that there will not be much use doing business anywhere. Over here business men feel that the future of England is just as assured as the future of America, unless there should arise conditions throughout the world that would upset the entire present social organization. The question before them is not "Will England come back?" She is already on the way back. Their only question is "How fast will progress be?"



## SOLAR ENERGIES

The following facts were laid before the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania at a lecture on solar energy:—In the Tropics, assuming the solar constant at 1,800 calories per hour per square metre, it is easily seen that the heat per square kilometre will be equal to that produced by the combustion of 1,000 tons of coal. A surface of only 10,000 square kilometres receives in a year, calculating a day of only six hours, a quantity of heat corresponding to that produced by burning 3,500,000 tons of coal, or more than three times the annual production of coal. The desert of Sahara, with its area of 6,000,000 square kilometres, receives daily solar energy equivalent to 6,000,000,000 tons of coal. It is estimated that as a result of the sun's rays and the presence of moisture and carbon dioxide, etc., in the earth's crust and in the air, the earth produces yearly 32,000,000,000 tons of vegetable matter, which, when burnt, would correspond to 18,000,000 tons of coal. Thus the exhaustion of coal can be prepared for by studying which types of vegetation produce woody fibre most rapidly, and we can use intensive and extensive methods of cultivating them for fuel, and afterwards convert this fuel into energy in the most economic way. There is reason for hope, however, that we may be able to do more than to improve agricultural methods of producing fuel if we take advantage of the fact that many chemical changes are produced by the action of the sun's rays, and that some of these now known, or which may be discovered, may be the basis of a method of converting the sun's energy in dry, tropical countries quite directly into a form which may be transmitted to habitable countries where it may be used.

## THE GLAMIS GHOSTS

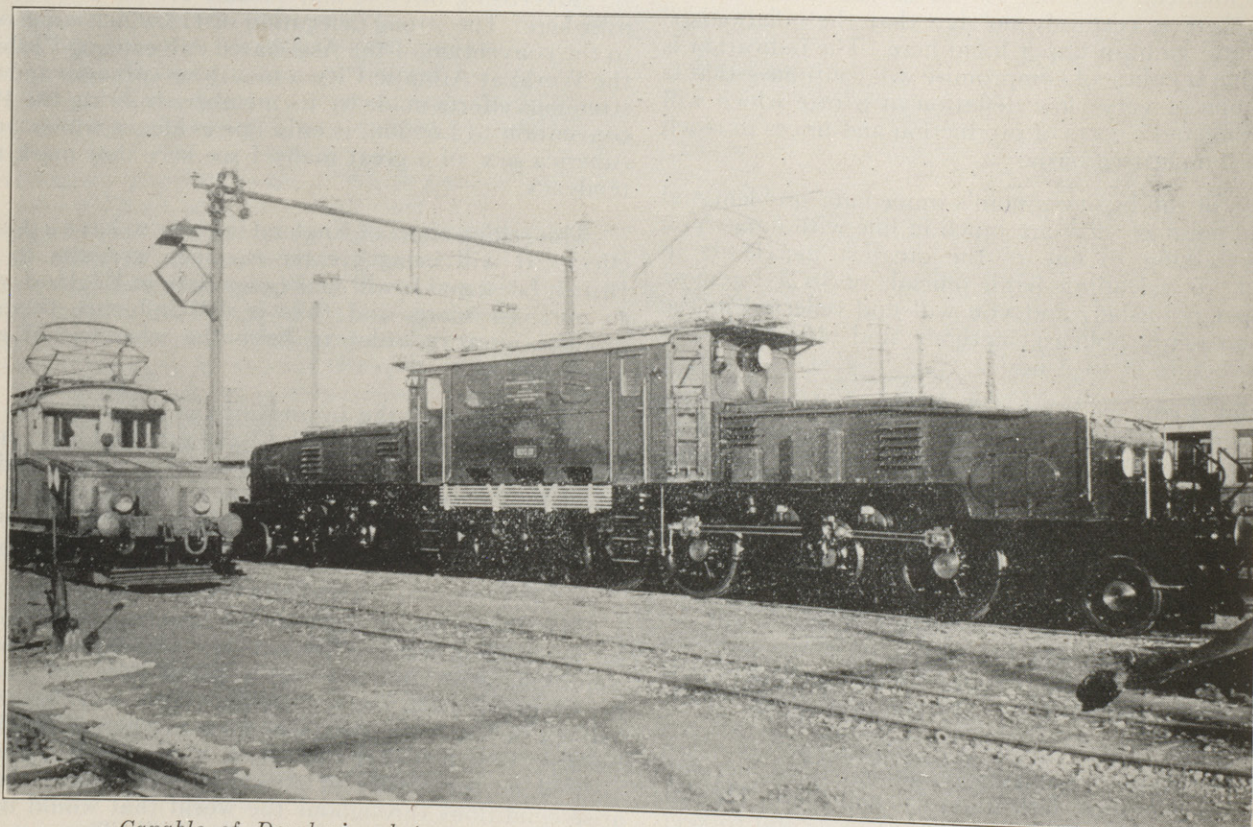
The ancestral home of the Duke of York's bride to be, is not only one of the most historic castles in Scotland, but also one of the most famous haunted houses in the land.

Although the whole building is reputed to be more or less spook-ridden, most of the mysterious sounds and knockings are supposed to come from a secret chamber, the whereabouts of which is only known to the head of the family, his heir, and his factor. When the eldest son comes of age, or if a new factor is appointed, the mystery of the sealed-up room is revealed, but only to those two. It is said to be necessary on these occasions to employ a stone-mason, and once a mason who saw more than he was meant to see, was sworn to secrecy, given a large sum of money, and sent off to Australia. The secret has never leaked out, but many wild conjectures have been made. One story is that the room is full of the bones of a number of the Ogilvie clan, who were shut up there and starved to death, and other legends connect it with a former reckless laird who played cards with the devil on Sunday because no-one else would take a hand with him on that day.

They had just renewed their acquaintance after five years. "Upon my word, Miss Haggerty," he said, frankly, "you have changed so much I would hardly have known you."

"For the better or the worse?" she asked, with an arch look.

"Ah, my dear girl, you could only change for the better!" Then he wondered why she turned away from him.



Capable of Developing between 2,000 and 3,000 H.P. Austria's new super-electric railroad Locomotives are arousing world-wide attention. They are built for express service in the Austrian Tyrol, one of the most difficult mountain regions in Europe. Photograph shows the engine in the yards ready to be coupled up for a run.





The big railway terminal at Kyoto, Japan, destroyed by the earthquake.

"Which is the biggest diamond in the world?" asked the teacher.

"The ace," replied a sharp boy, promptly.

Dentist's Wife: "Why do you open the door of the patients' room when I sing?"

Dentist: "Want to let the people waiting know it isn't the patients."

Mamma (to her visitor): "I'm sure Albert will be a great artist; he's always painting. Albert, dear, where did you get that pretty red paint?"

Albert: "Off your dressing-table, mamma."

#### WILL POWER

"I've just been reading about the power of the will. It's a wonderful thing."

"Indeed, yes. I know of a will that makes seven children and twenty-two grandchildren behave themselves."

A teacher had been taking her class in Scripture, and she was asking the pupils questions. "Now, children," she said, "can anyone tell me what is meant by 'divers diseases'?"

A small boy in the front row instantly said, "Yes, miss, I can."

"Well?" said the teacher.

"Please, miss, fish bites."

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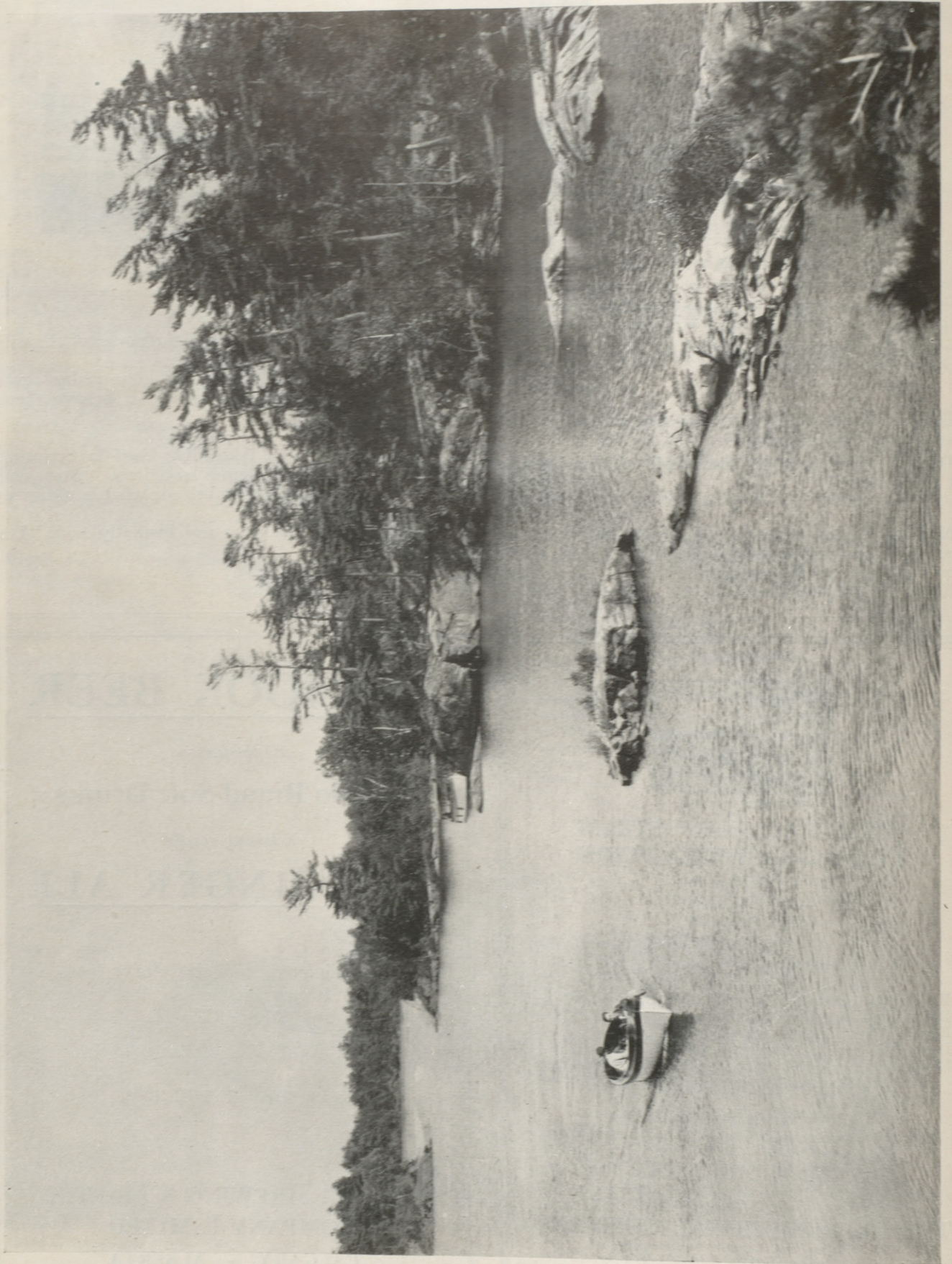
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# The Teachings of the Christ about the Settlement of Disputes

A Sermon given by the Rev. W. D. REID, D.D., in Stanley Church, Montreal

Matt. xviii, 15-17. "Moreover if thy brother shall trespass against thee go and tell him his fault between thee and him alone; if he shall hear thee thou has gained thy brother. But if he will not hear thee, then take with thee one or two more, that in the mouth of two or three witnesses, every word may be established. But if he shall neglect to hear them tell it to the church; but if he neglect to hear the church, let him be to thee as an heathen man and a publican."

One of the unfortunate things about the human family is that the members of it quarrel with one another. A tremendously important question so far as Christianity is concerned, is: What has Christ to say upon this matter of settling disputes?

## (1) IN THE FIRST PLACE WE WILL NOTICE THE APPLICATION OF CHRIST'S TEACHING TO INDIVIDUAL QUARRELS.

No person will dispute the assertion that Christ was in His nature and teaching, a man of peace. In the beatitudes He uttered the words "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God." Moreover Christ not only told His followers that they must be peacemakers, but He gives very explicit directions as to how that peace is to be attained.

In His teaching, He said, "if thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee."

Remember it is not thou hast something against him, but he hath aught against thee. "Leave there thy gift, and go thy way, first be reconciled to thy brother, then come and offer thy gift." That seems a hard law. Christ here teaches that reconciliation with your brother must take precedence of all religious exercises. Is not that a telling point? Is it not a most searching command? It is so easy to pray, and testify, and attend prayer meetings, and partake of communion or administer it, but it is so difficult to seek reconciliation with a brother. Even if you have not wronged him, if he thinks you have, it means that you must at least seek a reconciliation. Have you an enemy? It is your duty to at least make the attempt to bring about peace. It may be hard. It may be difficult, but it is undoubtedly the command of Christ.

Christ here lays down four distinct points as to our right course in a dispute, or controversy with a fellow being. The first is, when a difference arises, go to the person and TALK IT OVER face to face, heart to heart, and mind to mind. Jesus firmly believed that personal contact would eradicate many causes of trouble. A great many of our differences with one another arise from misunderstandings, and when the two parties talk the matter over in a fair spirit, the controversy dies. If people would only take Christ's plan, when trouble arises between them and their neighbors, how many quarrels would be settled amicably. If you have an antipathy against a person, there is no better way of getting free from it than by coming into personal contact with that person, and endeavoring to help him in some way. When the Samaritan broke through the barriers of national antipathy, and helped the Jew, the prejudices on both sides at once disappeared. If you hate the

Chinese, take a class in the Chinese Sunday school, and your dislike will soon disappear. If you hate the Jews, just get into Jewish work, try to assist; quickly your hatred will vanish. And so it very often is with personal quarrels. Personal contact, a talk over the matter, will soon right the trouble.

It takes some courage to adopt Christ's plan in the settlement of your personal difficulties. Many a person will be exceedingly brave behind your back, and may say very severe things about you, but face to face he is mild and gentle. The telephone is a good medium for such people. They don't want to speak face to face. None of these methods are in accord with the teachings of Christ, except the coming face to face with him with whom you have had the difficulty, and a personal discussion concerning the cause of the dispute.

Christ goes further in His teaching and suggests that if this plan be not effective, you should bring in a **THIRD PARTY AS MEDIATOR**. Now this is a practical suggestion. It is one that often proves effective in settling difficulties, when the first method fails. We have known, in the case of quarrels, where one party has absolutely refused to listen to or speak to his supposed enemy. In such a circumstance, a third party may often be the means of bringing about a reconciliation. Often the aggrieved party will listen to explanations by a third party, when he would not for a moment listen to the supposed enemy. I once heard of a father, whose son had brought ruin and disgrace to the family. He sternly ordered the son never to speak to him again. He disowned him. He disinherited him. Some time afterwards the son became a Christian, went home and made a vain attempt to have a reconciliation. The father was stern and unyielding. Soon afterwards the wife and mother lay dying. Her desire was to see father and son united before she should be called away. She sent for the son, and had him remain in an adjoining room. The broken hearted husband knelt by her side, awaiting the end. She called the son, who came to the other side of her bed. The father looked sternly and unrelentingly for a time at the returned prodigal. The dying woman then took the hands of her husband and son in her own, placed one in the other, and over her dying body, peace was made. Father and son were reconciled. And have we not a great example of this method of reconciliation in the great mediator Christ Jesus, who came between the guilty sinner, and the great pure and holy God, and made peace by the way of the cross, and reconciled us to the great Heavenly Father.

But this is not all. If this method of conciliation fails, then according to Christ a man is free to clear himself before A **LEGAL TRIBUNAL**. The church in the days of Christ was the great legal court which tried all cases of minor importance. Even Christ was first tried by the church, and condemned to die. Now the point is this, if a man accuses you of wronging him, and will not talk the matter over with you, and will not listen to the mediation of a third party, you are justified in having the case investigated in public, thereby



publicly clearing yourself and showing your guiltlessness in the courts of the land.

Then there is a last point. You have tried to settle the matter personally. You have taken a third party as a mediator. You have vindicated yourself before the tribunal. You have done all these things and still "thy brother" remains bitterly hostile. Then you are to treat him as an "HEATHEN MAN AND A PUBLICAN." The Jew would have nothing whatever to do with a heathen man and a publican. This does not mean that you are to hate your neighbor. It means that you are henceforth to have no communion with him. But remember that your attitude to him as a Christian man must ever be one of love. If he is in trouble, you must be ready to assist him. If he should at any time turn to you, and ask your forgiveness even to 490 times, Christ said, you must always be ready to meet him with love and forgiveness. This, then, is Christ's teaching about disputes and quarrels. You will notice He never mentions physical force as a means of settlement. Some men, and, oh, it is so natural, would settle all controversies with swords and pistols, but Christ makes no provision for such methods. He never allows physical force to play any part in the matter at all. I am glad that we so far understand the mind of the Master that now the law will not allow two men to settle disputes, with either fists or swords, or by any other means of brute force. We have now such laws as protect the weak from the aggressions of the strong, and disputes are settled by the appeal to arbitration rather than to mere brute force.

## II. LET US FOR A MOMENT APPLY CHRIST'S TEACHING TO THE SUBJECT OF LABOR DISPUTES.

Is it true that there are controversies arising between capital and labor, between the employer and employee? Is it true that great bodies of men range themselves on one side, and large bodies combine on the other, and both sides resolve to fight to the bitter end? It is. Let me put the matter very simply. An employer of labor has five hundred men in his employ. One day he resolves to take ten cents per day off every man's wages. That will be for him a saving of \$50.00 a day or about \$15,000 a year. He says, "the experiment is worth trying." Now the laborer says, "I cannot possibly support my family on smaller wages. Every cent I now get is needed for food and clothing." But what can he do. He knows well that to go out would probably mean tramping the streets for weeks, perhaps for months. That would mean starvation for his family, and so he is obliged to accept the reduced wage. On the other hand the employer runs no risk whatever. He knows well that if that laborer goes, he can soon find a dozen men quite willing to take his place. Now, working men have discovered this. They know that capital is a combination, and they say, "we must combine also in order to protect ourselves." Thus trade unionism arose. Now, when a firm undertakes to strike at one man, or at all its men, by reducing wages, it strikes at the whole brotherhood of workingmen, with the result that often the men of whole factories go out from work because of injury or supposed injury to one of their members. We have now labor organized into a vast army for its own protection. Over against this combination stands the organizations of capital, to resist the encroachment of labor.

Here then are two camps, and when a strike occurs, it is but the beginning of a war between the two forces. Strikes are war, and war is always very destructive to both sides. In the United States, during a period of seven and one-half years, there were nearly 6,000 such wars or controversies between employers and employed,

In those battles nearly 100,000 employees were thrown out of work. Their loss in wages was \$35,000,000, while the employers lost \$29,000,000. Here we have a loss of nearly \$64,000,000 because of these industrial wars. And this is not the worst feature of it. It means that man has made war against his brother. A gulf deep and wide has been dug between members of the human family. Employer and employee have come to regard each other as natural enemies.

This line of action is not in accord with the mind of Christ. Christ's great idea was that of human brotherhood, and there is certainly no brotherhood in these industrial wars. Has Christ any message concerning the means of settling these industrial controversies? The passage we have already considered bears directly upon this question. Is there any alternative for these strikes of which we so often hear? Applying the law of Christ we would first have efforts for conciliation, then for arbitration, and finally an appeal to a fixed tribunal.

Now look for a moment at the first method. Christ says to the man who has had a difference with his brother, go and talk it over together, and try to arrive at some understanding. He says the same thing to the employer and the employed. His plan is, try CONCILIATION first. If this plan were adopted, many a strike would be avoided. Oftentimes the employer throws down the gauntlet, making his demands simply in the form of a challenge. And without any attempt to conciliate, the war is declared. Oftentimes the employer speaks to the servant as if he were his inferior, and assumes the sole right to determine what the employee should do, and what wages he should receive. He claims the right to decide what relationship his men shall hold towards his fellow-workingmen of the trade unions. If a strike is declared, he does not come down to his employees, and discuss the matter with them in a friendly, brotherly spirit, but condescends simply to receive deputations, to whom he accords the privilege of cold and formal interviews. The employer has no more right to dictate terms and lay down rules for labor and place restrictions upon it, than labor has to do this with capital. On the other hand, labor often becomes arrogant and overbearing, and instead of laying its requests or demands before the employer in a reasonable, conciliatory spirit, it issues its demands in the shape of an ultimatum, giving notice that a strike will be called if its demands are not met by a certain time. Were they both loyal to Christ's injunctions, employers and employed would meet together, in a friendly spirit. The capitalist would in the frankest manner lay before the men business statements concerning the profits and losses of the business, and thus show them what wages the firm could afford to pay. If this were done, many a strike would be averted.

A few years ago 6,000 employees of the Southern Railway of the United States were about to strike for the pay that they had two years previously received. They sent their delegates to headquarters with their demands. These demands were met in a gentlemanly, dignified way, and the delegates were assured that the utmost consideration would be given them. The management of the company on a certain day met the men, and laid before them an itemized statement of the expense of the road for the last few years, together with a statement concerning the losses it had sustained. The statement was candid and just, and showed that while a small increase in wages might be given, yet it was impossible in their present condition to concede the full demands. The result was an amicable settlement. The delegates returned well pleased and satisfied, and the work went on as usual.

(Continued on page 36)





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(Continued from page 34)

If this plan were more generally adopted many proposed strikes would never take place and much loss and misery would thereby be prevented. This, then, is Christ's first point, conciliation.

But there are circumstances under which this plan would not work. Both sides may be unreasonable in their demands, and no settlement can therefore be made. Then Christ's next method would be ARBITRATION. Take with thee one or two, and see if they cannot help to remove the difficulty. In many cases this mode of procedure would settle such controversies. Men are dissatisfied with their work, and pay. Both sides are determined, and neither will yield. Then let a third party be called in to mediate. Let labor choose one arbitrator and capital another. Let these two select a third. Let the whole case be investigated. Let the pros and cons be discussed. Let these men give their decision. It would be a wise thing, for every great establishment to have a board of disinterested, fair-minded men to act as arbitrators in all disputes arising between masters and men. In Canada our Lemieux Act has been a great blessing to our country by working along these lines. There is a board of arbitration for the North of England iron industry, which is a permanent institution. It is composed of an equal number of employers and employees. It acts as a conciliation committee. In one year alone it investigated and settled forty disputes. Since its formation it has arbitrated and settled at least a dozen labor disputes about wages alone, and in every case the decision was accepted by both parties without a murmur. If conciliation were first tried and then arbitration, there would be but very few cases left unsettled. For these few unsettled cases, Christ's further plan would be that LAW should step in and settle the trouble. Christ enjoins that the case be taken before the tribunal, where right will be indicated, and where the decision must be accepted.

But you say, "has the public any right to step in and forcibly settle such a dispute between men and masters?" The public has rights as well as the contestants and it should exercise them. How often business is practically stopped, car service ruined, transportation made impossible? The militia called out, blood shed, and irreparable damage done to the whole community, and all because of the fight between masters and servants. In such a case, the state should step in and forcibly settle the dispute. If two men fight on the street, to the discomfort of the public in general, both of them are arrested by the policeman and compelled to settle their differences in a court of justice. Why should it not be the same in a dispute between capital and labor, when the quarrel is discommoding, injuring and endangering the whole community. I believe in compulsory arbitration in such difficulties. I believe in the government appointing a final tribunal for all the disputes that cannot be otherwise settled. Let both parties represent their case, and when the decision is given let them be compelled to abide by that award. It obviates even the possibility of a strike. The sooner we all adopt this sane plan the better. This, then, is Christ's plan applied to the labor controversy: (1) Conciliation; (2) Arbitration; and (3) Compulsory settlement by law.

### (3) NOTICE, LASTLY, THE APPLICATION OF THE TEACHING OF CHRIST TO INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES.

We no longer think that God is the God of battles and always gives victory to the right. History has proven that victory has often rested with the oppressor and right has often been trampled in the dust. We no longer believe that "might is right." When two individuals have a difference we do not allow them to

settle it with the sword. We formally take it in hand and settle it by forcible arbitration. But in the matter of international disputes, we are still in the mediaeval stage. War is still the recognized method of settling quarrels between nations.

The nations seem to think that an appeal to brute force (which is allowed in no other department of life) is still the only means of settling international disputes. What a horrible way of settling controversies. Even from the pecuniary standpoint, what terrible loss is involved. The Napoleonic wars of Europe added to the national debt of Great Britain £600,000,000, and drained her of her best blood. They almost decimated the male population of France. It is estimated that of the taxes paid by the burdened people of Europe before the great war, one-third went to pay the interest on war debts, and another third to pay for the maintenance of military equipment. It is estimated that before the war £300,000,000 was annually spent in Europe in times of peace to keep her prepared for war. The civil war of the United States cost nearly \$4,000,000,000, or over three times the marketable value of every slave that was liberated. Britain spent in the South African war almost \$1,000,000 per day. As a result of the great war in Europe not long closed, we see the nations of that poor, war-cursed continent simply crushed into the very ground with debts and taxation, the heritage of the war. The only nation in the world that is even attempting to pay its debts at all is Great Britain. When we look at these figures, we begin to see something of the enormous cost that this method of settling international disputes involves. And not only does it cost so much in money but look at the loss of life. When one thinks of the appalling loss of life incurred in the late war, from nine to ten millions of lives snuffed out, and ten or eleven million more casualties, when we contemplate the desolation of homes, and all the other inconceivable horrors of war, we begin to understand what a diabolical method this is of settling international quarrels. Well has Sherman said, "War is hell." Well has Jarrold said, "War is murder in uniform." Well has Napoleon said, "War is the trade of barbarians." War settles nothing except the place where might lies. The great world war settled nothing except that the Allies by superior staying power finally beat down and defeated the Germans and their confederates, and left them prostrate in the dust. It does not in any way decide as to who is right. It is but the ethics of the jungle, the same plan as that adopted by the lion and the tiger, when they close in deadly conflict.

Has Christ any light to throw upon this question of international controversy? I would again apply the teaching of the text. Christ both by His principle and example ever refused to allow brute force to be used either in defence of Himself or others. Christianity and war are diametrically opposed to each other. They are absolutely inconsistent. Christ's way of settling all controversies is by an appeal to reason, never to force. His first message to international disputes would be DIPLOMACY. He said, go and talk the matter over with the hostile party, and see if an amicable arrangement can be made. This is simply diplomacy. Oh, what a necessary thing to have wise, careful, conciliatory men at the head of a nation, men who know the sacred art of diplomacy. And what a catastrophe to have a man at the head of a nation who can scarcely make a speech anywhere without insulting the nations, by indulging in bitter recriminations. We need wise, diplomatic statesmen at the head of affairs. When an international dispute arises, let every diplomatic effort be exhausted before negotiations are permitted to end.



Even then we are not to imagine that war should be declared. Christ has still another plan, namely, ARBITRATION. Take two or more and let them see if they cannot settle the dispute. Is it not a grand thing that so many nations are submitting their quarrels to this kind of settlement?

During the ten years before the great war no less than twenty-three disputes between nations—disputes that one hundred years ago would have been settled only by the sword, and the cannon, were brought to a successful termination by a court of arbitration chosen by the two parties. This is the only proper way to settle international differences. The time is not far distant, when the nations will disarm, when the "War drum shall throb no longer and the battle flag be furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world." Men are beginning to recognize through the Gospel that they are brothers, and that all this quarrelling is but setting back the hands of the clock upon the dial of Christian reform. And here comes in the function of that much abused body, "The League of Nations." This is its work and nobly it is doing it. Already it has saved us from two or three small wars. Only this month it has averted another war in the Balkans between Jugo-Slavia, Roumania, and Greece on the one side and Italy on the other. Instead of berating and condemning the League of Nations as so many are doing to-day, especially in the United States, let us thank God that at last man has advanced far enough, and become sane enough to make a real honest attempt to settle International disputes by arbitration. In so doing we are exactly in accord with the mind and methods of Jesus.

Then, if voluntary arbitration cannot be adopted, let us have an INTERNATIONAL POLICE FORCE that would compel the obstreperous nation to yield to what the other nations may declare to be right. I thoroughly agree with Ex-Premier Clemenceau on this point, when he demanded a sufficient police force both on land and sea, to enforce the will of the League upon recalcitrant nations. The wisdom of this position was clearly seen

in connection with the autocratic attitude assumed by the Italian Premier, Mussolini. At first he "would arbitrate nothing." He would tell the League, "Hands off," but when Great Britain offered the whole strength of her fleet to the League to enforce its decisions, Signor Mussolini became much milder and more moderate in his demands, and now he has been brought to a position of reason. Some day we may be sufficiently advanced to only need moral suasion, but at the present time the League should have a sufficient police force on either sea or land to enforce its decisions.

But perhaps some one says, "there are questions that cannot be arbitrated." Would you arbitrate a matter of territory that is in dispute? If there was a dispute between two men about a piece of land, would the government allow them to fight it out with swords? It would be arbitrated before the courts. And so it should be with international land that is a matter of controversy. Would you submit a case of international honor to arbitration? If it were a case of personal honor, would it not be submitted to the courts of justice, why not a case of national honor? There is no national dispute that cannot be settled by arbitration. And let us all pray that the time may not be far distant, when law will be substituted for war, reason for brute force, Christianity for barbarism.

We have followed the teaching of Christ in its practical workings through the individual, social and national worlds. Let me give you as individuals a closing word of advice. Have you any dispute with your neighbors? Try and settle it along the lines indicated by Christ. Remember it is a sacred duty devolving upon you, if you are a Christian. Remember that otherwise you can never with a clear conscience utter the words of the Lord's prayer, "Forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors." You can never expect forgiveness from your great Heavenly Father until you have freely forgiven all your enemies, and have done your best to let them know that you have done so. May God help us all to follow the Master closely in this matter concerning the settlement of controversies.—Amen.

## Letters from a Sea Tramp

I was coming off watch at four a.m., when up comes one of the Lascar seamen, and says Nevison's gone crazy. He's our third, you know—picked him up in Glasgow.

However, it didn't seem any business of mine, dog-tired as I was, to do any alienist's work, so I went ahead and turned in.

I'd been asleep about half an hour when I was wakened by the light being switched on, and there stood Nevison, absolutely rolling squiffy. Being half-awake, I didn't notice his condition at first so when he called me a —, of course I hopped out of the bunk and caught him an awful belt on the jaw, which is why my writing looks so funny—dislocated my little finger.

He picked himself out of the wash-stand, and then instead of coming at me, he busted out of the room and slung his hook for the deck, howling that he was going to commit suicide. Harris came out of his room at the end of the passage, and I suppose Nevison thought he was going to try to stop him; anyhow, he smacked Harris' head against the door-post, and if he hadn't stumbled over the hurricane s'll, he'd have been over the side before I could have reached him. As it was, he did a spread-eagle on the deck, and I covered him like a piece of blotting paper. His head walloped the deck, I guess, because he went right out, and didn't come to

for pretty nigh half an hour, during which time I sat by his bunk, cursing like a fool and propping my eyes open with my fingers. He hadn't even anything to read in his room, except Norie and a copy of Sandford and Merton.

By the time he opened his eyes, I was mad enough to have crowned him again, but I didn't.

"You're a nice guy," I said, "shipping as an able-bodied third mate, and going dippy the second night out."

"It was the neuralgia," he said, "and the whiskey I took for it."

"Have you got any more," I said, thinking he might be a blessing in disguise; but he said no, he never carried it, because it always affected him like this.

"Well, who gave it to you?" I asked, knowing Harris to be tight as a drum.

"Everybody had turned in," says Nevison, "but I found a bottle in one of these rooms. I was in such pain I drank pretty near the whole bottle."

Well, I'd thought I had enough trouble for one night, with three-quarters of an hour's sleep gone to —, and a busted finger, and both shins barked; but no—of course, it had to be my whiskey he'd found.—Frederick Campbell in *Adventure Magazine*.



## Plans Made to Preserve Historic Fort of New France

**L**OUISBOURG, the once-massive fortification of New France, lives in history as a landmark to one of the most valorous and picturesque epochs of the New World. The story of its rise and fall have been emblazoned in chapters of our finest annals; the period which its name recalls is one of courageous gallants and fair ladies, who left the stately Court of Versailles to found a great empire on the far shores of the Atlantic ocean.

That the venture failed is no discredit to their courage or their enterprise. History has recorded their efforts in an honored place. The great fortress of Louisbourg is no more. Its very ruins were at one time threatened with obliteration; but its traditions live on. The major portion of the 90 acres, on which stood this famous fortification of Cape Breton, has now been placed in charge of the nation, as a national memorial to a great past. It has been placed under the control of the Canadian National Parks Branch, of the Department of the Interior.

At the first meeting of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, Fort Louisbourg was recommended to the Department of the Interior as one of the historic sites of national importance to which immediate attention should be directed, and negotiations were instituted to obtain control of the lands. The total destruction of the fort by the British in 1760 created a stony desolation, which has lasted to our own times, and this rich centre of historic interest has remained, in spite of several efforts to restore it, a dreary and neglected witness of the glory that once was Louisbourg.

Of the historic events connected with Louisbourg, the student of history, or even the average graduate of the public schools of Canada, will need less reminding than of any other historic place, with the possible exception of Quebec. As with the siege of Quebec, General Wolfe's name is immortally connected with Louisbourg, and for all time the teachers and children of the Dominion will thrill to the story of that intrepid soldier breasting the surf of the rock-bound coast of Cape Breton "cane in hand," and trusting to the fortunes of war and the gallant men behind him to win the prize of victory or to meet the cost of defeat.

At Louisbourg the French has built a massive fortress after the system of Vauban and, according to Parkman, costing not less than 30,000,000 livres. By fortifying Isle Royale (Cape Breton) they intended to guard the entrance to the St. Lawrence and conserve their possession of one of the fairest colonial empires the world had ever seen. They wished also to have a convenient base of operations for the recapture, at a later date, of the lost Acadia. Their new citadel they called the Dunquerque of America. The pride of the French in their colonial empire and their determination in defending it have won the admiration of history.

Under the treaty of Utrecht, April 11, 1713, which closed the war between the British and French, without removing its causes, it was agreed that Hudson's Bay, Newfoundland and Acadia, "according to its ancient limits," should belong to Britain, while Isle Royale and the islands of the St. Lawrence should still be retained by France. But no one regarded this settlement as satisfactory or permanent, and least of all the French, whose territories stretched from the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi through the backlands of the continent. At the gateway of Canada they saw a rock-bound harbour difficult of access and easy to defend. There they built their military stronghold.

They tried to induce the Acadians to settle in its neighborhood, but those industrious freemen had toiled too hard to make their lands productive to welcome another hegira, and the proposed migration was a failure.

Much credit is due to the late Captain T. D. Kennelly, a retired officer of the Indian navy living at Louisbourg, for what efforts have been made of late years to preserve the ruins of Louisbourg from complete obliteration.

In the year 1717 the building of the fort was commenced from the plans of Sieur Verville, the engineer sent out from France for the purpose, and the work was not finished till 1740. Five years later, in 1745, the citadel was besieged by the New England forces, led by Col. Pepperell, with Commander Warren of the King's navy in charge of the naval forces, and opposed by the French Governor, Du Chambon, and Captains "Corsair" Mompain and de Thierry. The siege ended after a struggle which lasted 47 days in the capitulation of the French defenders, who had been much weakened by semi-starvation, mutiny and lack of ammunition. To the disappointment of the New Englanders, the fruits of victory were abandoned by the British authorities at the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1748, and Cape Breton, with its magnificent fortress, was handed back to the French.

In the second and more famous battle of Louisbourg in 1758 the land forces were under the command of the British General, Amherst, and the sea forces under Admiral Boscawen, while Governor Drucour was in charge of the fort, and Captain Des Couttes of the French naval forces. The siege commenced on June 7, and ended with the capitulation of the French on July 26, a period of 49 days, during which occurred many stirring episodes, including the brave stand and the wonderful escape of the French frigate *Arethuse*. Never, says one diarist, quoted in Senator McLennan's admirable story of Louisbourg, was war carried on with more courtesy.

In the midst of negotiations for surrender, Amherst sent a present of two pineapples to Madame Drucour, to which Governor Drucour responded with bottles of champagne, and the rare heroism of Madame Drucour, who "daily walked the ramparts and fires three cannons to encourage the troops," has been made famous by historians. The French authorities, when granting a pension to Madame Drucour in 1763, after the death of her husband, described Governor Drucour as a man "du plus grande desinteressement et de la plus grande probite." Two years later the noble citadel was completely destroyed by the British and levelled to the ground, with the exception of a group of casemates. The last blast was fired on October 17, 1760. The siege of Louisbourg was followed by the capture of Quebec and the final withdrawal of the French armies from the continent of America.

In 1903 Captain Kennelly secured lands from yeoman owners on which stood the crumbling casemates, and in November of that year he undertook certain works of restoration. He also organized an association for the preservation of the site, called the Louisbourg Memorial Association, with eleven trustees, including Lord Strathcona, Earl Amherst, Viscount Falmouth, Hon. Everett Pepperell Wheeler of New York, Sir Frederick Borden, Senator Wm. McDonald, Hon. Robert L. Weatherbee, Hon. George H. Murray, and as patrons, the late King Edward VII, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Argyle and Field Marshals Roberts and Wolseley. Toward this object the Dominion Government granted a sum of \$5,000, but, though



a beginning was made, nothing much was done of permanent importance beyond the construction of a road, which is still in a fair state of repair. The late Captain Kennelly subsequently transferred the lands he had secured to the Louisbourg Memorial Association.

At present the only monument on the Louisbourg site is a tall granite pillar surmounted by a cannon-ball, erected by the Society of Colonial Wars of America in honor of the dead who fell at Louisbourg.

#### EXTRACTS FROM SIR HENRY THORNTON'S ADDRESSES DURING HIS WESTERN TOUR

ONE cannot visit the West without being impressed by the wonderful courage, stamina and optimism of its people. Given a population commensurate with her resources, Canada cannot fail to take her place as one of the greatest producing countries of the world.

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Canada with her farms, her mines, her fisheries, her mineral deposits, and her manufacturing industries, already established to some degree, offers everything needed for development.

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The physical condition of the National Railways in Western Canada is splendid, and I found every evidence

of a splendid spirit of loyalty and co-operation among the officials and the employees of every grade.

Courtesy brings its own reward. A courteous act is never forgotten. Remembrance of it does not end when the act is done. We can never know what the ultimate result of it will be.

On other great railway systems there has been a gradual development, with some roads frequently starting from small beginnings. Thus, the personnel of the staffs was a matter of evolution, rather than creation. In the case of the Canadian National Railways the great system was a physical fact, but the organization had to be built up, almost overnight. To do this was a stupendous task, but it was done; and, I believe, done in the right way and with the right material.

A few days ago an American lady and gentleman, without knowing who I was, began to discuss with me the Canadian National Railways. They were high in their praise of a certain sleeping car porter. "We were never shown such courtesy as on the Canadian National Railways," said the lady. "Everyone made us comfortable. The sleeping car porter, like everyone else, went out of his way to do things for us. I can assure you we are returning on this road, and I do hope that we are fortunate enough to travel in the same car as this porter."

I immediately wrote a letter to the sleeping car porter of that train and congratulated him on the excellent service, which had not only won these passengers for the return trip, but would also lead them to tell their friends of the splendid service they had received on the Canadian National System.

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# Labor's Criticism of The Church

(Literary Digest, New York)

CHRIST THE CARPENTER, if He were present to-day, might have a lesson particularly applicable to the problem of industrial reform, which, it is asserted from some Labor quarters, the Church He founded either studiously avoids or simply neglects. The advice Christ gave to the young man of many possessions might not be relevant in all cases, as modern conditions go; but the fundamental principles of human relationship which He taught, we are told, lose none of their authority or pertinency because of the complexities of modern industry and social economy. But is the Church as negligent in her attitude toward industrial reform as her outspoken critics assert? There are both writers in the ranks of labor and clerico-economists who are convinced of the contrary, who assert that by showing the disparity between certain wages and human need, for one thing, the Church is blazing the way to economic reform and the abolition of industrial helotry. The end of the twelve-hour day in steel, for which all the churches strove, may be cited as a case in point. The discussion of paramount interest just now, is carried on in two articles appearing in "The Forum" and in a symposium of labor leaders in "The Homiletic Review."

No one can speak for all American labor in regard to any subject, least of all, religion, writes Paul Blanshard, a union official, in "The Forum." "There are as many attitudes toward the Church as there are workers," he goes on. "The Labor movement is made up of good Catholics, good Jews, indifferent Protestants, Bolsheviks, Southern Presbyterians, and infidels. The workers do not ordinarily think of their movement as having anything to do with the Church. It is neither hostile nor loyal. It is simply detached." Nevertheless there is an important connection between the two. Both believe that there are certain evils needing correcting, and "Labor believes that the Church must fight those evils or be untrue to its trust." First, there is the inequality of wealth. "The appalling facts of low wages in the factories and mines of America have been revealed by almost every official investigation." The Inter-church World Movement, we are told, recorded that seventy-two per cent. of the steel strikers in the last great strike received less than a minimum-of-comfort wage. The Federal Industrial Relations Commission estimated that far more than half of our workers do not receive enough for food, clothes, shelter, and old age. This, exclaims the writer, "in the country of Newport and Palm Beach." Then the writer lists what he terms the "degradation of personality which accompanies the industrial system." He goes on:

"We are often accused of being materialists because we fight for a dollar an hour. But what does a dollar an hour mean to us? It means decent teeth, good milk for the children, the best doctor when the baby comes, and an occasional suit of clothes. It means that the children have some chance of going to high school, but not to college; it means that once in two or three years we have a vacation. It means a few magazines and a victrola. It means forty-four dollars a week if we have an eight-hour day. It means that we may go to the poor-house when we are old if we get fired.

"These are the human things for which we fight in the labor movement: we fight for money because money

means more abundant life. We fight a losing battle in the richest country in the world because we are worth less as the years go on. Our human machines run down and the employers pay nothing for junk."

Labor fights also against the monotony of the machine process and the long hours of "uninspiring" work which reduces the workers in almost every industry to "the level of gear shifts, oil-cups and automatic stitchers," and makes the work itself "as glorious as the crank of a phonograph." Laborers, it is complained, "are bought and sold like cakes of soap and sacks of flour." They are told what unions they can belong to, but they can not dictate to what associations their employers may belong. In their struggle for collective bargaining, the law, it is said, is often against them, and organizers are jailed without trial by jury. How loudly, it is asked, does the churchman protest against these things? It is recognized by Mr. Blanshard that a neutral attitude should be maintained in investigating industrial facts; but after facts are disclosed, Labor feels that "the Church should be just as militant in its opposition to industrial ills as it was in its fight against negro slavery or the saloon. Why play safe? Jesus didn't."

What should the Church do? First of all, Labor "would like to have constant denuncization by preachers and church leaders of low wages, long hours, of the denial of real collective bargaining and the economic inequality of our society." To the decalog is suggested certain additions: "Thou shalt not discharge a man for being a radical. Thou shalt not pay workers a starvation wage if thou hast any gasoline in thy tank." And the name of Christ should not be mentioned in connection with a twelve-hour day. Secondly, the Church should make "fact-studies" of modern industrial situations and make the truth known to the public. Thirdly, Labor wants the Church to give it some great personalities "like the late Bishop Williams of Michigan."

As it is, complains S. Yankowsky, editor of "Justice" (New York), organ of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, "the church is with the strong. When Labor will have become a force, then and then only will the Church be with Labor." Mr. Yankowsky participates in a symposium on what Labor thinks of the Church, conducted in "The Homiletic Review." It is strange, he thinks, that the Church, which "ought to be with and for the weak, the helpless, the down-trodden," is "the mainstay of the oppressor, of the mighty, of the rich." In the same symposium C. F. Stoney, former editor of the "Intra-Mountain Worker" (Salt Lake City) writes that "the Church should 'bout face,' 'clean house,' 'weed out the followers of Mammon,' and proceed to teach and practise the doctrines of Christ which are embodied in the Golden Rule and the Second Great Commandment." "The Church," writes G. W. Perkins, editor of "The Cigar Makers' Official Journal" (Chicago), "preaches faith, hope and charity. What is needed," he says, "is more faith, plenty of hope, less charity, and more justice."

However, all labor is not so dubious about the Church's stand toward Labor. Hugh Frayne, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, says in "The Homiletic's" symposium that he has "no complaint to make and no criticism to offer in regard to what the churches generally have been doing." L. H. Moore,



editor of "The Union Labor Bulletin" (East Orange, N.J.), believes that "the Church and Labor are beginning to co-operate," and Edward J. Gainor, president of the National Association of Letter Carriers, "can not speak too highly of the Church," and "is convinced that its attitude is so kindly and sympathetic as to justify the Church as being listed pro-labor." Says B. A. Larger, general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America: "The Church is doing all it possibly can for the workers to-day." "Any one who makes a statement that the Church in general is not friendly to Labor is either very ignorant or very much prejudiced against religion in general," writes Daniel J. Tobin, general president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Of marked appreciation of the Church's effort is the letter of Phil E. Ziegler, editor of the "Railway Clerk" (Cincinnati), in "The Homiletic's" symposium:

"The splendid statement of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ and the National Catholic Welfare Council on industrial and social problems; the stand taken by these and other churches—Protestant, Catholic and Jewish—on the right of Labor to organize and bargain collectively, employee representation in management, a more equitable distribution of the products of Labor; the courageous report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike; the attitude of the Federal Council on the open shop and the coal and railroad strikes, have left little to be desired by Labor. The influence of these great Church bodies is beginning to be felt. Their ringing declarations in favor of Labor's aims, the establishment of human brotherhood, and the elimination of economic injustice, has, I believe, done

much to restore the workers' interest and renew their contact with the Church."

To turn again to "The Forum," Dean William Palmer Ladd writes that few will maintain that the Church should ally itself with Labor or with any other social, economic, or political group. But that it should hold itself aloof is quite another matter. Dean Ladd, who is chairman of the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches, and a well-known Episcopal clergyman, notes that the complexity of modern social and industrial order has created a problem not only for the Church but for society as a whole as well, and for which neither has yet found a solution. But in seeking the solution of this problem, the Church must do its share. The Church, he suggests, "can encourage in its members an intelligent attitude toward Labor." It must "insistently preach the necessity of reason and reasonableness if any progress is to be made toward the solution of the labor problem." It should be sympathetic with Labor. It should not be afraid of social change; it should be willing to work for what the Anglican Bishops assembled at Lambeth called "a fundamental change in the spirit and working of our economic life." Finally, the Church's attitude toward Labor must be charged with the religious impulse. "It should enable Labor to purify its aims and to work for them with unflagging zeal. It should lift the mind of the employer into the realm of ideal ends where such petty considerations as his own personal comfort and his property rights will shrivel to their true proportions and where he can see things and men in the light of eternal truth."

### LOUD SPEAKER VOICE

If 250 lusty-lunged sergeants of the regular army should get together and shout "Fall in," in their best drill-ground style, the effect would scarcely equal that of the voice amplifier recently purchased by the signal corps and installed in mobile form on a motor truck. The new equipment can be used to handle large bodies of troops, to make speeches and music audible to assemblies, or to supply entertainment received by radio. The apparatus is technically known as a public address system. Sounds are picked up by a high-grade transmitter placed a few feet from the speaker, or near the bandmaster's stand if music is to be handled. The electrical output of this transmitter is increased about a half-million times, using a four-stage vacuum-tube amplifier. Then the current goes into a group of six horns, mounted on a folding tripod. Under ordinary quiet conditions, a compact crowd of 750,000 people could hear a man speaking in an ordinary voice, through the use of this system.—Scientific American.

The teacher was talking of Niagara Falls. "The Falls is slowly wearing back toward Buffalo, and in the course of some two hundred thousand years it will wash away Erie."

One of the girls in the class began to cry and the teacher asked what the trouble was.

"Oh," wailed the girl, "my sister lives at Erie."

Waiter: "Did you have lobster or ox-tail soup, sir?"

Diner: "I don't know—it tasted mostly like soap."

Waiter: "That was the lobster soup, sir. The ox tail tastes paraffin."

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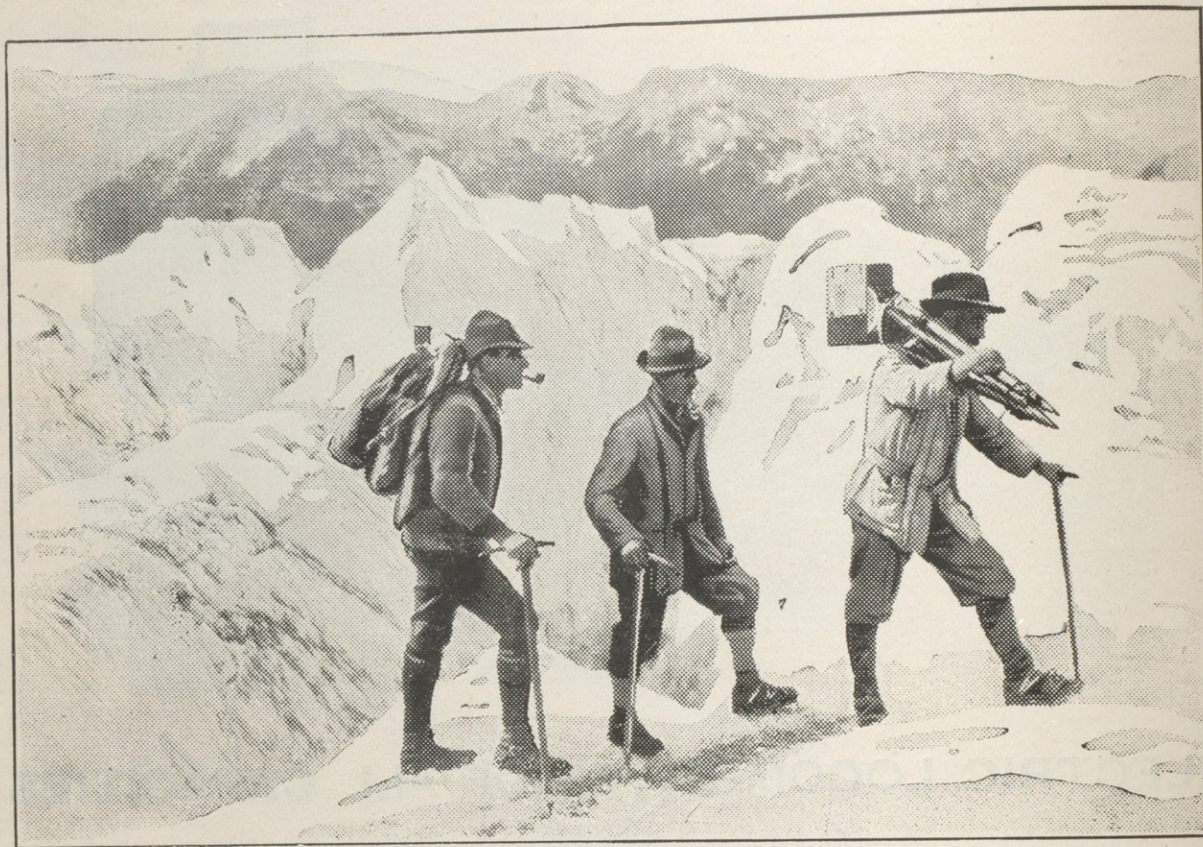
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## Taking the Roof of Canada.



The glacial Rockies as a movie location.

"**A**ND just then," said Otto Paul Schwarz, of Switzerland, in describing a trip in the Canadian Pacific Rockies, "we saw a huge Bergschrund."

"And did it bark at you?" he was asked. "Or do they bleat?"

"Ach, no. A bergschrund is not a bird. It is a huge crevasse where the ice has slipped down the rock wall and cracked. The next stumbling block we came to was a chimney. This is a hard business. It means bracing your back against one wall and your feet against the other and doing what you call on this side 'the shimmy' till you get to the top. Icicles fifteen feet long hung above us."

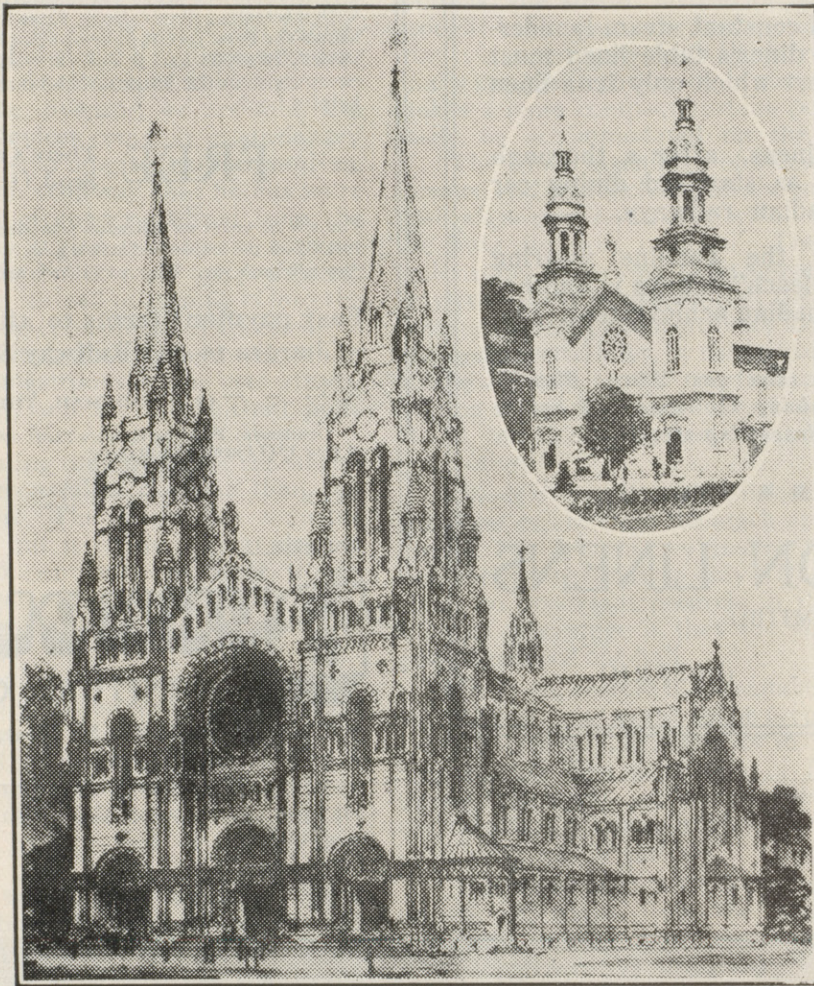
It is a great life, this one of mountain climbing, especially higher up where the glaciers are. Imagine a river of ice with a depth of something like 1,000 feet. Great crevasses reach down, it seems,

to the bowels of the earth, peaks and minarets rise from its uneven surface and glisten in the sun which can never warm them; a giant green-white force, irresistible, stupendous, with an alluring fascination which the lovers of the outdoors cannot deny.

The picture above was taken on the "roof of Canada" near Banff, and the huge glacier which the party is traversing will, in years, perhaps, help to make fertile the prairie plains. Travelling at the rate of about four inches each day, nothing can withhold it, but another generation of sightseers will have come and gone before the ice on which the climbers stand will have found its way down to the warmer valleys where it will melt; and in the meantime, snow from the even higher peaks will press and pack and so, so far as the present day world is concerned, the life of this wonderful natural force is without end.



## PROPOSED NEW BASILICA STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE



THE PROPOSED NEW BASILICA AT STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.  
INSERT IS THE OLD BASILICA PRIOR TO THE CONFLAGRATION.

**W**HEN the historic Shrine and Basilica at Ste. Anne de Beaupre was burned to the ground last year, together with the monastery and the novitiate of the Redemptorist Fathers, the clergy did not waste any more time than was necessary in lamenting their loss, but set about at once to construct a temporary shrine and to lay plans for a larger and newer church. After a great deal of discussion it was decided that the old church had become too small for the demands and that the exigencies called for greater accommodation. It was therefore decided to demolish the old walls, and to build a church proportionate to the needs of the future as far as they can be foreseen. The plans of the magnificent structure shown above were decided upon.

The new Basilica which has been

designed to give the edifice an appearance compatible with its use will not conform to the architectural style of any one period but will be a combination of Roman and Gothic. An idea as to its generous proportions can be gained from the following figures: Length over all 312 feet; interior length, 260 feet; length of choir, 65 feet; width of nave, 134 feet; width of transept, 186 feet; height of grand nave, 85 feet; superficial area 42,000 square feet. There will be twenty-six altars, twelve of which will be in the crypt Chapels, and the lighting of the interior will play a large part in the scheme of decoration of the church and will be a telling factor in providing a beautiful place for the hundreds of thousands of pilgrims who journey each year to the famous shrine.



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## A New Turbine Locomotive

THE problem of producing greater tractive power with less than half the coal and with a corresponding saving in upkeep has been solved on the Swedish State Railways by the newly developed Ljungstrom locomotive, if we are to believe R. Villers, who contributes a description and discussion of this engine to "La Nature" (Paris). The inventor, we are told, has successfully used several devices common in stationary power-plants, but not hitherto adapted to locomotives, and has hence reached such economy that he has more than doubled the amount of energy realized from the same weight of coal. His engine is a steam turbine, both the furnace-air and the boiler-water are preheated, and the steam is condensed instead of turning it into the stack, where the penetrating choo! choo! of its escape is perhaps the most familiar thing about a railroad train to the listening public. Ljungstrom's engine uses steady mechanical forced draught, and the intermittent puffs are no longer heard. Says Mr. Villers:—

"The object of substituting the turbine for the steam-engine is to get a more economical machine than the present piston locomotive. The latter has valuable flexibility and simplicity, but it burns a great deal of coal. It utilizes about 6 per cent.—in other words, about 94 per cent. of the heat-energy of the coal is wasted. The large modern power-stations on the contrary, utilize about 20 per cent.

"The Ljungstrom locomotive has been built for the Swedish State Railways; its power compares well with that of the largest engines of this system, and it has already borne the test of long current service. It is remarkable for the care with which every detail has been studied. It is a veritable moveable power plant, and its coal-consumption is only half of that of an ordinary locomotive.

"The locomotive has two units—one looks like a tender and carries the turbine, the auxiliary engines and the condensation apparatus; the other, coupled in front of this, looks like an ordinary locomotive and carries the boiler, the furnace, the super-heaters and the store of coal.

"The turbine, placed in the forward end of the tender, its axis parallel to the axles, is connected with these by a double reducing gear. The turbine itself has no special peculiarities; it is of the combined impulsion and reaction type, the steam circulating parallel to the axis. An

important peculiarity should be noted—after having traversed the length of the turbine, acting on its successive sections, the steam, instead of issuing into the air, is brought back again; the last section is made double, so that it is acted upon again by the returning steam, which finally escapes in the centre of the turbine. This device makes a more compact turbine possible, so that it can easily be accommodated on the locomotive.

"The whole machinery of steam-production is at the forward end and includes all the improvements found in up-to-date power-stations, which are systematically on the hunt for 'lost calories.' The ends of locomotive boiler tubes make very little steam. Here the tubes are only two-thirds length, so that the gases that issue from them are hotter than in ordinary locomotives. The extra heat is recovered later, by using it to raise the temperature of the air that enters the furnace. This preliminary heating of air has been introduced into central power-plants, but this is the first instance of its adoption on a locomotive.

"When we recollect that in ordinary locomotives the hot gases escape from the stack at a minimum temperature of 300 degrees, we realize that the Ljungstrom locomotive, where it is only 150 degrees, has brought about an important progress in the utilization of heat. Another advantage is that the volume of the expelled gases is reduced one-half.

"This temperature is not sufficient, however, to assure natural draft, and as the steam is condensed, it can not be used to create a draught as in all locomotives since Stephenson. The aspiration of fresh air, its passage through the heater and the expulsion of the burned gases are, therefore, all brought about by a ventilator operated by a small steam turbine.

"The water admitted to the boiler is also previously heated. It comes from the steam condensed in the condenser, and the same water is thus used over and over. All this regenerative apparatus is placed on the rear vehicle.

"At maximum speed the motor turbine makes 9,200 vibrations a minute—too many to be transmitted directly to the wheels, so it is provided with a speed-reducer that has a double set of gears. The engineer controls the speed of the turbine itself by regulating the admission of steam."

## Is Spain Ripe for Fascism?

IF Spain had a Mussolini the country might follow Italy's example and wipe out a host of impotent politicians with a wave of Fascism, say some Spanish editors who are rather bitter at the train of evils set in motion by the Morocco misadventure. Incapacity and red tape are the outstanding qualities of her leading men, they say, and this was the situation in Italy, in 1922, when the Fascists made their triumphant march on Rome. "La Razon" of Madrid believes that "everything seems to be ripening for a Fascist movement in Spain." It tells us that after General Aguilera, President of the Supreme War Council, had denounced Parliament for meddling with the conduct of military affairs in Africa "thousands of mass meetings throughout the country gave evidence that the people are eager to hail 'any man on horseback' in a fight to a finish as a means of ending present conditions." But it is pointed out by some that Fascism in

Spain differs from Fascism in Italy in the fact that in Italy the Army pays only a secondary part, while in Spain the Army is the soul of the movement. A Spanish statesman of renown, Count Romanones, gages the possibilities of Fascism in Spain in the Rome "El Popolo d'Italia," as follows:—

"Though I admire the manner in which Fascism attained to authority without excesses or without a revolution, I do not consider it adaptable to our conditions. We must profit by Italy's experience, but we must employ different methods. I consider a Fascist movement unlikely in Spain and for three reasons: We lack a Mussolini; we lack 100,000 black shirts, and we would not tolerate them if we had them. Nevertheless, I recognize that Fascism saved Italy and brought about a wonderful national renaissance."

According to a conservative Madrid daily, "La Epoca," Spain has "a possible Mussolini, or perhaps Boulanger" in General Aguilera. This newspaper is



*Canadian Railroader*

sharply opposed to any possible dictatorship through the Army, and remarks:

"The Army has always been the conservative factor. Any revolutionary intent backed by the Army has met with disaster. It must be the servant of the nation and not its master. Socialists and Communists to-day applaud the attitude adopted by the President of the Supreme War Council, hoping to gain by a possible social upheaval. The Army, however, will give them no heed. It will remember that every attempt to supplant right by might has failed at the end. Whenever individual passions overrule justice and reason, nations fall into the abyss. This great lesson of history will not be forgotten."

From passive propaganda, the "revolutionary" movement came to a sharp crisis through the personal conflict between General Aguilera, President of the Supreme War Council, and Senor Sanchez de Toca, Senator and ex-Premier. From sharp words, they passed to blows and the Senate soon became the scene of a general pummeling exhibition. Says "El Sol" of Madrid:

"The real cause of the painful incident between General Aguilera and Senor Sanchez de Toca is the conduct of the war in Morocco. The Army resents parliamentary intervention; and a vast majority of the people seem to be eagerly awaiting a change in the existing order of affairs."

A dictatorship is frankly advocated as the only remedy for Spain's ills, even by such radical organs as "La Barricada" and "Luz y Razon," of Barcelona, centre of Spanish radicalism. The latter organ observes:

"We know that revolutionary committees are being established in Latin America. Financial and moral help is already on the way to help us destroy the monarchy. A military uprising would help us as a step toward communism. The country could not stand an absolute military dictatorship and the next move would be an advanced socialist republic, free from Russian excesses or French chauvinism."

The only barrier between the extremists and their goal seems to be the King. Well aware of the trend of the times, King Alfonso, some journals tell us, would welcome a strong man at the helm, instead of the score of feeble politicians who try to govern one after another. We read in "El Sol":

"However respectful of the Constitution, the King can not ignore popular sentiment. The recent elections subdivided Parliament into infinitesimal fractions. No party holds more than one-fourth of the total seats, making governmental stability a myth, as all Governments must forcibly seek the support of hostile parties to remain in power. At the smallest difference of opinion the supporters secede and the Government falls."

"The Republican idea is still too far from the average Spaniard's mind. Monarchical institutions are a part of Spain herself, but nobody can safely ignore the existence of a growing demand for a change in our system of government. What this change will be remains to be seen, but unless our leaders change their methods and realize the gravity of our crisis, something is bound to happen in the near future."

## Mothers' Allowances in Ontario

THE second annual report of the Ontario Mothers' Allowances Commission, covering the fiscal year from November, 1921 to October, 1922, inclusive, shows a large expansion in the work of the Board over that of the preceding year. This growth results partly from the fact that the first year's operations were naturally tentative, but more particularly from the amendments made to the Act in 1921, the Act,

as amended, now providing benefits not only for mothers with two children under 16, but also for mothers with one child under 16 years of age and an incapacitated husband, or with one child, under 16 years and an incapacitated child over 16 years; also for the wives of men who have not been heard of or from for at least five years; and for foster mothers. All beneficiaries in towns of 10,000 population or over are now granted allowances on the basis of the rate which formerly applied to cities only, that is \$40 a month for the two children, increasing \$5 monthly for each additional child under 16 years of age. An intermediate rate, which is less by \$5 than the city rate, has been established for beneficiaries resident in centres of population between 5,000 and 10,000, while the county rate, that is, \$30 monthly for two children, with an additional monthly allowance for each child under 16 years of age, is paid to all other beneficiaries.

The whole of the administration expenses are borne by the province, the entire contribution made by the municipalities being paid to the beneficiaries. When a beneficiary has lived for at least one year continuously in a municipality before making application, that municipality is chargeable with 50 per cent of the amount of benefits, but where beneficiaries move their residence the municipalities concerned share the indebtedness. Administration costs were reduced during the year to 5.42 per cent, and it is hoped that a further reduction to 4 per cent will be effected during the current year.

The number of beneficiaries or "mothers" at the close of the financial year was 3,559, the average benefit paid to each being \$35.50. The total amount of benefits paid during the year was \$1,382,138. The number of widows who were in receipt of allowances was 3,008; wives whose husbands were incapacitated numbered 274; wives whose husbands were in asylums, 99; wives deserted for five years or more, 112; foster mothers, 66. In connection with family desertion it is pointed out that family desertion is now an extraditable offence between the United States and Canada. The Commission suggest as a further step in the solution of this serious problem, that the deserting father, who is now brought back at public expense, should be compelled to work at remunerative employment in prison or out of prison, and his wages applied to the support of his family. The number of children in the families of beneficiaries was 10,922.

Considered by nationality the beneficiaries were mostly Canadians, these numbering 2,515 out of 3,559, English being second with 582, Scottish third with 162, United States fourth with 76, and Irish fifth with 72. Nearly half, or 1,576 of the beneficiaries are described as of "no employment." Of the others, the largest occupational group was charwork, in which 932 women were employed; 306 kept boarders; 248 engaged in sewing, knitting, etc.; 184 worked in factories; 107 on farms or in fruit picking; 104 as clerks; 60 in business; 33 as nurses; and 9 in professions.

Tuberculosis continues to reveal itself as a source of serious economic waste, approximately 10.22 per cent of the total budget for Mothers' Allowances in 1922 being incurred in consequence of this disease.

Among the general social benefits which may be attributed to Mothers' Allowances the report claims a decided improvement which is noted in some districts since the passing of the Act, not only of the children of beneficiaries but among other families, through renewed interest and emulation. Continued improvement in the general health of the families of beneficiaries is also shown, the mothers giving evidence of the good effects of shorter working hours, and in many cases of more healthful employment, and the children benefiting from proper nourishment and from their mothers' direct care.



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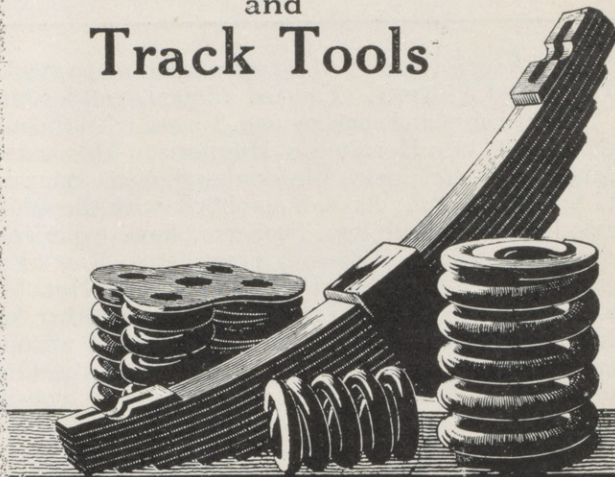
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## "Pish-O-Analysis," or My Visit to Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, A.S.S., U.S.A.

By ESROH KRAD

FROM youth I have had an open mind and a stock of fancied ailments. Fancied ailments call for fancy treatments and, one by one, I have tried them all. I have dipped into Horniteism, Hypnotism, Mormonism, Mesmerism, Fletcherism, Fleadonborgianism, Spuriotism, Spiritualisticism; have hobnobbed with Boobhists, Bazzle-Dazzlers, Selibiters, Seancers; have experienced Absent Treatment, Present Treatment, Raw Food Treatment, Pre-Digested Food Treatment, Hot Mud Treatment, Cold Water Treatment—also another kind of treatment, pleasant to recall, which ceased abruptly soon after the entrance of my country into the Great War—save for beer and wine which I cannot consider men's drinks. My thirst for treatment has never slackened. Consequently when an earnest perusal of —'s pages assured me that a new species of treatment was toward I mentally exclaimed, "Me for Pish-O-Analysis!" and hied me, blithe as a boy, to the palatial residence of Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, A.S.S.

The eminent physician in question surveyed me keenly though kindly.

"I can cure you!" he said, simply.

I was not impressed by this statement which I had heard before from others—Fletcherites, Flabbites, Boobhists, Bathists, Cold Water Treaters, Hot Whiskey Treaters. I knew—later on I shall tell you *how* I knew!—that Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte could not cure me. I intended to give him a fair field and no favor nevertheless. The man must live. I, being a millionaire, could better afford to support him than could the less philanthropic poor. So I smiled gratefully into his piercingly pish-o-analytical eyes and trustfully awaited developments.

These when they came were startling enough.

"In the first place," thundered the eminent alienist, "you must tell me the story of your life!"

"I don't really think I could do that this morning," I murmured, faintly.

"Next," continued Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, as though I had not spoken, "you must give me your undivided attention—and ten dollars!" he added, casually. He paused as though waiting for something.

Mechanically, as one in a dream, I handed over the ten dollars.

"Thirdly," continued Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, with increasing cordiality, "you must tell me what ails you."

Now this, for reasons which I shall divulge later, was difficult. I temporized.

"Have you ever," I asked, feebly, "suffered with neuralgia? *You* know! a gnawing pain in the left side of your face and head?"

"In the past," confessed Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, majestically, "I have suffered with neuralgia. But I cured myself long ago."

"How?" I asked, eagerly.

"By telling myself the story of my life in instalments of one hour, every day for a month, and reciting my dreams to my reflection in the mirror every morning before shaving."

"And?" I asked, breathlessly.

"At the end of the first week I found myself dropping into a profound and refreshing slumber soon after eleven a.m.—the hour consecrated to pish-o-analytical research—and soon after that the mirror broke—doubtless because of the strain put upon it."

"And the neuralgia?"

"Had, of course, yielded to treatment," returned Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, frowning terribly. "Did not the mirror break? And do you suppose the neuralgia could remain intact? But you have not yet learned to pish-o-analyze. When you are mentally and morally re-educated you will not ask these foolish questions."

I subsided into silence, feeling snubbed.

"This treatment," continued Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte more kindly, "was invented by the eminent Dr. Syllasse Fraud of—but we must not mention these names at present for fear of the censor. No matter where he was born, the gifted physician in question made a stir in the medical world and an excellent income. I am following in his footsteps."

"I can see that!" I rejoined, admiringly.

My glance fell involuntarily on the physician's trousers'-pocket which bulged—doubtless with the dreams that had been related to him by sufferers—or else with their pasts. I thought of mine and wondered whether Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte's tailor would be equal to—

"Give me your dreams!" commanded Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte, suddenly.

I started. Already the man had received ten dollars and my undivided attention, according to request. Now he demanded my dreams. Very possibly my boots might next be required of me. I hesitated.

"I—I don't know that I ever have any," I faltered, apologetically. "I am a very sound sleeper."

"You are a very sound liar," shouted the doctor, trying to scare me with his glasses.

"Sir!"

"I can do nothing for my patients unless they are frank with me. Now tell me frankly; are you honest?"

"My lord!" I replied, glad to be able to make the proper response. I had taken the part of Ophelia in college days with the aid of a tow wig and a long skirt.

"Tut, tut!" beamed Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte regretfully, though mildly. "Canadians are not allowed to accept titles from King George. But that is not the point. What—did—you—dream—last—night? Come! come! Have confidence in me. Otherwise I can do nothing for you."

Thus encouraged, I tried to produce a dream.

"Think!"

I thought.

"You must know. Think!"

I thought.

"Out with it!"

"Something about a bull," I muttered at last, bashfully, "and a rabbit!"

Dr. Purrphecke-Rotte made a note on his clean cuffs. "Continue!"

I went on thinking.

"What were the bull and the rabbit doing?" he asked at last, a little impatiently.



"They were cooking!" I exclaimed, in a burst of confidence.

"Ah! Cooking! Proceed!"

"Over a gas range."

"H'm! H'm! Most interesting! A gas range, did you say?"

"Yes," I said, firmly. "Gas."

"My dear sir!"

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte rose and shook me warmly by the hand.

"A gas range! Excellent! Splendid! Illuminating! Why, we shall have you cured in no time. Already I see a light—but no matter! Go on!"

"My head!" I suggested faintly. "Couldn't you—?"

"Believe me," boomed Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte impressively, "by the time you have finished telling me about the bull and the rabbit and the gas range you won't remember that you ever had a head—that is—er!—proceed!"

I proceeded.

"The bull and the rabbit," I burred in another burst of confidence, "were half-way through with their cooking when a tom-tit started playing the bagpipes in a pond nearby. With one accord the bull and the rabbit started to dance —"

"To dance what?"

"The—the fox-trot, I think it was."

"Ha!"

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte's eyes positively bulged with pish-o-analytical intelligence.

"Don't stop!" he thrilled, in a throbbing whisper.

I couldn't have stopped if I had tried. I was wound up.

"The bull," I recited, glibly, "stepped on the rabbit's toes —"

"Toes!"

"King Ferdinand of Bulgaria laughed—"

"Laughed!"

"And ate the rabbit," I continued, desperately. "Then—then the bull ate them both."

"Is that all?"

"Isn't it enough?" inquired in surprise.

"Quite. Plenty. Apple. I have now sufficient data to cure any amount of neuralgia with. By the way, how is your head?"

"About the same."

"Ah!" commented the doctor, looking disappointed. "I can see that you are going to prove a difficult case. You are evidently morally recalcitrant. Otherwise you ought to have received sufficient re-education by this time to enable you to realize that your head is not what it was before you started telling me about the bull and the tom-tit!"

"I—I think perhaps it is a little different," I said, humbly. I hated to disappoint the man.

"Ah! That is better. Your conscience is awakening I see! Now tell me what all this suggests to you."

"A lobster supper!" I exclaimed, brightly. "But I didn't eat one."

"No! No! What line of thought does this open up?"

I thought hard but helplessly. I looked despairingly at the oracle.

"I will tell you," he promised, in his winning voice.

"Are you ready?"

"Ready! Go!" I ejaculated, my whole heart in my lungs.

"In your dream there is what we pish-o-analysts designate as the 'latent content'; the ideas which, emerging like palphbo-philothrenical phantoms from your agnostically egoistical subconscious mind form gyrato-vibratal visions and semi-a-spasmodical symbols

of the neurasthenically-ham-aphromoidical troubles which are haunting you—do you follow me?"

I was following him—breathlessly. What—what a vocabulary! I resolved to buy a dictionary of medical terms myself without further delay.

"Now," commanded Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte, sonorously, "tell me what this dream of your suggests to you?"

"A lob—" I began, feebly.

"No, no. Don't pretend to be stupid. That tom-tit, for instance, Does that suggest nothing to you? We are now, I may tell you, stepping into the semi-symallogical realms of what is pish-o-analytically termed 'free association.' Never mind if your ideas sound foolish. That is for me to decide. I am a past master in foolishness. Just tell your thoughts to me. I do the rest."

Since he seemed willing to take the consequences, I decided to let him have my thoughts.

"Tom-Tit makes me think of my brother," I stammered. "I have a brother called Tom."

"Quite so. And 'Tit'?"

"Tom used to titter sometimes," I hazarded, doubtfully.

"Good. Excellent. Splendid. Tom used to titter. Tittering Tom—Tom-Tit! What could be more suggestive?"

I could think of several things that seemed to me more suggestive. Zola's novels, for instance, and some of the Follies Revues. But I did not like to interrupt the great man particularly when I seemed to be doing so well.

"Go—on!" he thundered.

I went on.

"The pond," I said hesitating. "I don't know—I'm not sure—but it seems to me that Tom used to take a bath sometimes."

"Are you sure of that?" demanded Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte with intensity.

"Not sure," I said, truthfully. "But I think it very unlikely that he could have helped it sometimes."

"And the bag-pipes?"

"He wore bags," I said brilliantly. "Short trousers, you know!—and—and he used to smoke cigarettes on the sly—something like pipes you know!—and—and—"

"Excellent!"

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte arose and solemnly patted me on the back.

"You are doing so well and I am curing you so quickly that I feel justified in asking you for another ten dollars. Quick!"

I was quick. The doctor was the sort of person described in novels as "masterful." I have always felt that, if I ever did meet such a person, I should dearly love to strangle him. Now I *had* met one—and I knew. So much had pish-o-analytic treatment done for me already. There was an added briskness in my voice as I said gaily:

"Now for the interpretation, doctor!"

"H'm!"

The doctor leaned back and pressed his finger-tips together judiciously.

"It is very clear to me," he said, "that you are the victim of fraternal hatred which has poisoned your life-blood at the source and caused a stoppage in the circulation, thus producing neuralgia—"

"But Tom and I always got on together excellently!" I interposed in amazement.

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte smiled pityingly.

"Just so," he replied, tolerantly. "You thought you did. In reality, you were the victims of an overpowering hatred for one another."



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"Not really!"

"When a surgeon performs an operation to save a man's life he is really thirsting for his blood. It is all very clear. But only Sylliasse Fraud can do justice to the theme. It is *his* discovery—that it is hate, hate, hate, that makes the world go round. How is your neuralgia?"

"Just the same," I whispered, shamefacedly.

"What? After all that I have done for you?"

"Yes," I murmured, abashed.

"What? After my explaining to you that it was hate for your brother, Tom-Tit, alias Tittering Tom, that had caused a stoppage in your circulation and had given you neuralgia—after all that, you still have neuralgia?"

I hung my head.

"You are," pronounced Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte, frowning darkly, "a neurotic of the deepest dye. But I will cure you yet. Proceed. Does the bull suggest anything to you?"

"A bull in a china shop," I said. "But he wasn't in a china shop."

"Anything else?"

"John Bull," I hazarded.

"Precisely. John Bull. John Bull is England. Where is your brother, Tittering Tom?"

"At home."

"Just so. It is your subconscious desire to see Tom-Tit banished to England that has given you neuralgia. Get rid of this desire and —"

"But I never had such a desire."

"Be honest with yourself. Doesn't your dream show that you had?"

I was silent.

"Now let us leave Tittering Tom and turn to the rabbit. What of that?"

"I like rabbit-pie," I said, lamely.

"Meaning that you hate it. Ha! we are getting on. When did you eat rabbit-pie last?"

"About nine years ago."

"Now," elucidated Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte with gleaming eyes and glittering glasses, "now we are getting to the root of the whole trouble. Subconsciously that rabbit has never ceased to play havoc with your constitution. Else why should it dance to the hated Tom-tit's piping? Now if we could but succeed in bringing it to the surface! These long-dormant ailments are at the root of most mental afflictions—"

"But I haven't any mental affli—"

"Be silent! Haven't I just told you that you were neurotic? It remains only to add that you are psychas-thenic into the bargain."

I shuddered. I wondered if I ought not to shoot myself. And yet I could not see what all this had to do with neuralgia and rabbit-pie and the murder of brother Tom.

"Is your neuralgia gone?" demanded Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte suddenly.

"Just the same!" I replied.

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte sighed.

"Yours is a most obstinate and deeply-rooted case," he observed pensively. "Now one test more. Does any particular number occur to you?"



My subconscious gaze fell on the doctor's bulging trousers' pockets. Subconsciously my nimble tongue framed the mystic word, "Ten!"

"Ten!" exclaimed the doctor heartily. "Ha! Very good! You will yield to treatment in time—I can see that! Ten. Just so. At 10 a.m. to-morrow you will present yourself in my office, armed with a ten dollar bill and wearing No. 10 shoes. You will relate to me ten dreams. This treatment will continue for ten months. Eventually I shall cure you by telling you ten times a day that you are neurotic and dishonest. Dr. Syllyasse Fraud—"

"You have not yet cured me of neuralgia," I said, firmly.

"I have not yet had time. Ten months from now you will be quite cured. There is a mystic meaning in the recurrence of that number ten in your sub-consciousness. Ten dollars—ten a.m.—ten months! Dr. Syllyasse Fraud—"

"You can never cure me," I returned gently, but sadly.

"Impossible. I can cure anything. Dr. Sylly—"

"He couldn't cure me either."

Dr. Purrphecte-Rotte bounded from his chair.

"What!" he exclaimed, with a yell. "What? Dr. Sylly—"

"Couldn't cure me of neuralgia. Because," I explained, gently, "I never had any."

"Never ha—"

"Never. If I had had a real ailment I shouldn't have come to you."

#### THE ELEGANT ELEGY

An appeal has been issued for funds to restore Stoke Poges Church, the scene of Gray's "Elegy," in the beautiful churchyard of which the poet and his mother are buried. The Elegy has an interesting history. Gray began it in 1742, but left it unfinished for eight years, when he was reminded of it by the death of his aunt. He then completed the work, where it was begun—at Stoke Poges. For a long time the poem was handed about among his friends in manuscript, and was received with such favor that he was obliged to print it, much against his will.

It first appeared in a magazine and was afterwards reprinted and sold for sixpence a copy. The original manuscript is still in existence. It is written on four sides of a doubled half-sheet of yellow foolscap, in a neat hand, with a crow-quill. Just a hundred years after it was written the manuscript was sold for \$655.

"In a small house where there is hardly any room for children it is advisable to have a perambulator which folds up," says a domestic article. Young mothers, however, should be warned against trying to fold up the baby.

Father (scanning school report): "I see you had 20 bad marks during last term."

Son: "Well, that doesn't amount to much at the present rate of exchange."

Eustace: "Father, what is a paradox?"

Father: "A paradox, my son, is a manner of saying something that—well, it's like speaking of a dyspeptic optimist."

"Why is it customary to have weddings in June?"

"It's a wise custom. The young couple needn't start off with a coal problem, anyhow."

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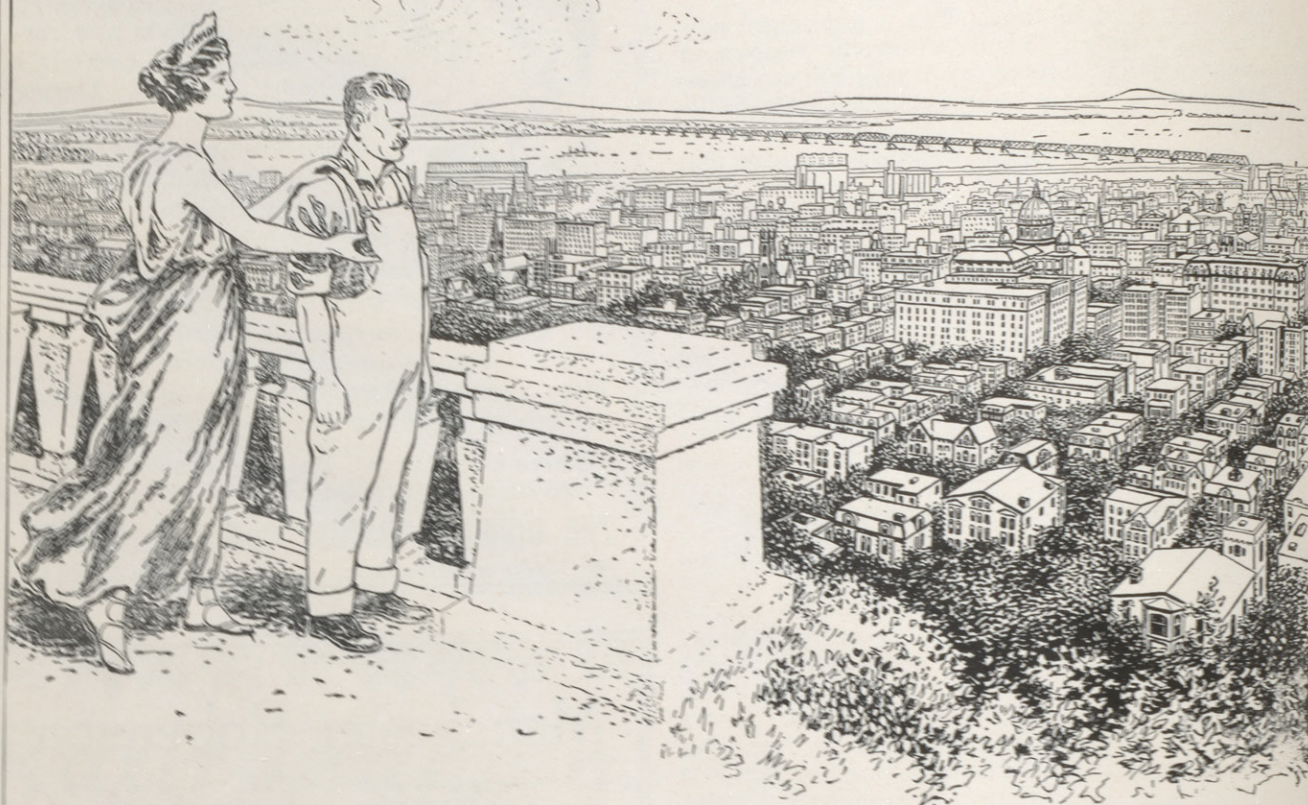
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## Gold Producing Area Moves Over A Continent

By E. L. CHICANOT

IT may be news to many that Canada is a factor of any importance in world gold production. As a matter of fact, though Canada's percentage of the world output of gold seems relatively small, this is because the mining of gold is being carried on over such a wide area of the globe's surface, and the Dominion ranks as the third individual gold producer, taking a place after South Africa and the United States. In 1910 Canada produced 1,350,057 ounces of gold, and in 1921, 924,374, not a very great difference. But examination will show there were many lean years in between and that 1921 was the highest step reached in a new rise. A survey also discloses the fact that the outputs of the two years were largely made up of the contributions of two different sections and that Canada's gold producing area has moved from one end of the continent to the other.

Students of the trend of international economic affairs, in studying Canadian census figures, must be forcibly struck by the pronounced decline recorded in the population of the Yukon Territory. In the decade since 1911 the population of this northern adjunct of the Canadian Dominion has fallen away by fifty-one per cent., or from 8,512 to 4,350. Just to what an astonishing extent the inhabitants of the Yukon have been diminishing may be seen from a comparison with the figures of the 1901 census when the Territory returned a population of 27,219.

In the winter of 1908, following the sensational strike on Bonanza Creek, took place the mad, frenzied rush to the Klondyke region of the Yukon. Stirred with the possibilities of sudden wealth, the gold fever in their blood, men of all kinds, all classes, were drawn from the corners of the earth to what was almost an unknown land. Ignorantly they flooded the new land, knowing little and recking less of its hardships and rigors, its perils and waiting death. The lure of the gold spectre drew them on. Like magic the mushroom city of Dawson sprang into being, to harbor at the height of the Klondyke's activity, a staple population of twenty thousand people. To-day there are less than two thousand residents of that once flourishing city.

What is the explanation of this great decline? this ceaseless abandonment of a land which once was the goal of men from all nations? Where has disappeared that vast army of adventurers which stormed the Chilco Pass in '98 and braved the terrors of a shelterless, unprotected Yukon winter? What has caused them one by one to depart, to shun a land which once they regarded as a Mecca, and which still remains largely in its untouched, undeveloped state.

The answer can be very briefly given. Gold drew them, and when there was no longer prospect of gold they went away again. No gold deposit is inexhaustible, but has its workable limits, dependent upon its extent and volume. The Yukon find was sensational and in a way extraordinary, but unfortunately decidedly limited. It was not long before the straggling army of men which invaded the country and staked claims had stripped it of virtually all its gold, certainly of all the ore which a lone miner could profitably work, and which did not require the introduction of elaborate and expensive

machinery to make paying mining. Gold mining was the industry of the Yukon, the first and only. It never developed another. And so when gold mining declined, the territory's people trekked away, not in the fighting eager mob, as it had arrived, but as stragglers, diminishing gradually over two decades as the hope of the discovery of a new Klondyke or the strikings of fresh Bonanzas became dissipated.

The Yukon gold rush took place in 1898, and mineral production record show that the territory reached its pinnacle of output in the year 1900 when 1,077,533 fine ounces worth \$22,275,000 were produced. Since the beginning of the century the gold output of the territory had steadily waned, and, with a consistent series of slumps year after year any hope entertained of a revival of the industry has been destroyed. A minimum of 65,991 ounces valued at \$1,522,533 was reached in 1921, and though there are constant reports of small discoveries it does not seem probable that the Yukon will ever come back and that its era as a gold producer of volume is over.

Despite this downfall of the Yukon, Canada continues to maintain her position as an important gold-producing country, and in 1921 mined 924,374 fine ounces valued at \$21,327,000, which is not a bad showing in comparison with the Dominion's banner year 1900, when the fields of the Yukon were being worked at fever heat, and the earth of the Klondyke generously disgorging its limited stores. The output of 1921 was the highest rung attained of a new ladder up which the Dominion has been climbing since the beginning of the century, and it is by no means the last one. All indications are that the country's gold output will be increased very materially within a short time, and that



## What is Your Answer?

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*Canadian Railroader*

in a few years Canada will surpass all she has previously achieved in records of gold production.

This has come about through the rise to prominence of a new gold-bearing area—that of Northern Ontario. Records show that the wane of the Yukon has corresponded, almost step by step, with the rise of Ontario as a gold producer. At the time the Yukon was at its zenith the fields of Ontario between the industrial area and James Bay were not even remotely regarded as producers of any monent, the province's output being exceeded by that of several other areas.

Northern Ontario has, however, rapidly but steadily risen to fame to take the place of the Yukon in maintaining Canada's position as a gold producer. Canada's productive area of the precious mineral has merely changed location and moved over the continent. Such towns as Timmins and Porcupine have arisen to fill the place of Dawson City and Whitehorse, and instead of the countless little miners' shacks and the small solitary claims worked in the Yukon, are the large modern plants of the mining corporations of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake areas. Northern Ontario is the new Klondyke, not a land of sensational surface mineral, belying its promises, but one of deep-hidden wealth yielding more precious returns the deeper men sink through soil and rock.

The gold mines of Northern Ontario in 1921 produced 707,470 fine ounces of gold valued at \$16,322,629, accounting for three-quarters of the total Canadian production, thus occupying the exact position which the Yukon Territory held at the beginning of the century. The largest producer in Ontario is the Hollinger mine in the Porcupine gold field which accounted for about \$12,000,000 of the provincial total, and were it not for the fact that during the first months of the year this mine was affected by serious power shortage, the output of gold in the province would have been considerably greater.

The Northern Ontario gold fields, in practically every respect, present a striking contrast to those of the Yukon. Where the one is seriously on the wane the other is in a sensational ascendancy, its depths unplumbed, and no maximum in sight. To-day ore is being taken from the Northern Ontario fields at the rate of approximately 25,996,800 tons annually, resulting in a yearly output valuation of, in gold, of about \$19,000,000. Mining developments of the late 1921 season, and the spring and summer of 1922, will probably yield an increase in production of about \$6,000,000, making a total of \$25,000,000 within the range of possibility this year or next, or bearing the 1900 valuation figures for the entire Canadian production, which was the peak of Dominion gold activity.

The gratifying and encouraging feature of the Northern Ontario situation is that there is no end to gold production in sight. Gold operators acknowledge they do not know the value of their mines or what they can be expected to produce. The ore becomes richer the further penetration is effected, and there is a large area of the territory yet to be thoroughly prospected. The Hollinger gold mine, which has produced more than \$50,000,000 worth of gold in the past ten years and is increasing its output every year, is as yet only down to the 900-foot level and diamond drilling has same rich ore down as far as three thousand feet. Furthermore, the discovery of gold bearing ore in Ontario has been carried right up to the boundary of Quebec, where a similar geological structure runs into the French Canadian province, making it a possible producer in time on the scale of Northern Ontario.

This article has merely been designed to illustrate the rather curious movement of Canada's gold producing area from one extreme of the continent to the other, and the rise of a newer and richer field, though unheralded by the same world publicity, in a single decade, to maintain the Dominion's gold production. Whilst Northern Ontario is at the present time Canada's outstanding gold-producing area, and likely to maintain this position, other areas are contributing to swell the Dominion's annual output of gold. British Columbia, for instance, is staging a wonderful come-back and has the same wonderful potentialities as Northern Ontario. A rival field, as yet largely undeveloped, but upon which world attention is focussed at the present time, has arisen across the border in Manitoba, and here again prospectors and promoters hesitate, so wonderfully boundless do surveys make the possibilities seem.

History must record a lamentable mistake in the development of the Yukon for gold, and prospectors picked on the shallowest, most disappointing section of the entire Dominion to make the initial gold-mining development. Such production as is maintained to-day is affected by gigantic mining corporations, using elaborate and economic machinery, which goes thoroughly over the dirt and wastes not a particle. In view of the Yukon's debacle, one hesitates to make predictions for Canadian gold production, no less than in the utter impossibility of making estimates upon the limitless possibilities. Since the government commenced keeping records in 1862, Canada has produced nearly \$450,000,000 worth of gold, and certain it is that the country faces an era of gold production which will make other past achievements seem insignificant.

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## SEASIDE DRESS AND DEPORTMENT

A contemporary gives an article on how to paddle, with hints as to the correct costume. A few notes on other marine sports may be found useful.

Bathing should not be indulged in either before or after meals unless under medical advice. The most suitable dress for a dip in the deep consists of sea-boots, a cork life-belt, and a sou'wester hat.

Donkey rides are very beneficial for cases of nervous breakdown. The correct assquestrian costume is made up of Cowboy trousers, striped blazer, top-hat, and sand shoes with spurs.

For the useless and exciting pastime of fossil hunting one should wear elastic-side boots, a roomy knitted suit, check cap, horn-rimmed spectacles, and long whiskers.

Smith, the hotel manager, and Jones, a manufacturers' agent, were talking one day about their respective business interests.

"I say," remarked Jones, "however do you use such an enormous quantity of pears and peaches?"

"Well," said Smith, "we eat what we can, and what we can't eat we can."

"Indeed," said Jones, "we do about the same in our business."

"How is that?"

"We sell an order when we can sell it, and when we can't we cancel it."

Charlie: "Why don't you move into more comfortable quarters, old man?"

George: "I can't even pay the rent of this miserable hole."

Charlie: "Well, since you don't pay rent, why not get something better?"

Our Dutch bulb merchant gets better every time. This is his latest: "It is the hyacinth which in the past has laid the lion's share of golden eggs for the Dutch nurserymen."

Employer: "Have you the firmness that enables you to go on and do your duty in the face of ingratitude and ungenerous criticism?"

Applicant: "I ought to have. I once acted as mess corporal."

"I can't understand how some people manage to keep their servants so long. Why, that old gentleman I was speaking to just now says he has had the same cook for 30 years!"

"Yes, I know; he married her."

"How highly charged that mineral water is!"

"Yes; even the clerk serving it has a sharp phiz."

A writer on criminology says there is now a higher standard of education among criminals than formerly. Some of them, it is reported, can commit burglaries in six different languages.

Lady (in wrong department): "Have you a Dickens' 'Cricket on the Hearth?'"

Salesman: "No, madam; but I can show you a very good table-tennis set."

"Madam, since you are looking at things for your living-room and for your boudoir, could I show you one of our new escritoirs?"

"Thank you, no. There's nobody at our house who could play on it."

ESTABLISHED 1857

# JAMES RICHARDSON & SON, LIMITED

## Grain Commission Merchants

OUR LONG EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE  
LIBERAL ADVANCES AND QUICK RETURNS

Write or Wire Nearest Office:

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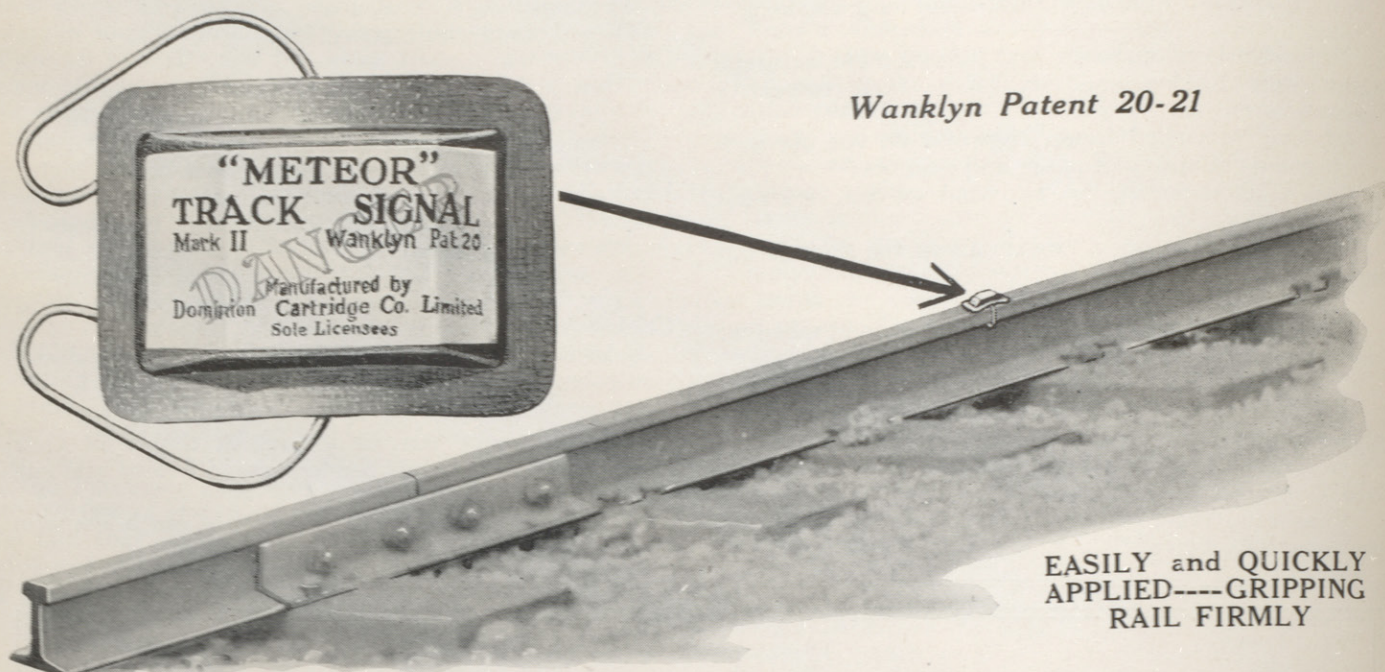
TORONTO

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# Let the "Meteor" Safety Train Signal Protect Your Trains



**"Surest and best rear end train protection ever offered"**

(Endorsement of Railway Official)

## OFFICIAL TEST

As reported to the Board of Railway Commission for Canada, by Chief Inspector of the Explosive Division, Department of Mines, Dominion of Canada:—

The Detonation was found to be reliable under trials, the conditions of which were more severe than those likely to be encountered in actual service.

The volume of sound is well above the average, sharp and arresting, accompanied by a brighter flash than given by any other torpedo tested, and plainly seen from the cab of the locomotive.

The detonation was not affected after the signals had been subjected to special treatment, for exposure to rain, snow, steam, saturated atmosphere and rough usage.

No "dangerous" debris was projected at the trials, and the results were superior to those obtained with any other torpedo tested.

The brass wire swivel spring is of a form which renders the operation of attaching the signal to the rail simple and quick and cannot be knocked off by the wheel of the locomotive.

After tests under service conditions on the Canadian Pacific Railway, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, practical railroaders affirm that no engineman can possibly run over one of these signals and fail to recognize that a signal is intended.

This opinion from men who are familiar with the use of track signals fully endorses all that has been said in favor of the "METEOR."

The "METEOR" differs from all other torpedoes. It appeals to three senses—Hearing, Seeing and Smelling—and thereby makes assurance trebly sure.

The "METEOR" has been adopted as "Standard" on the Canadian Pacific Railway over the entire 18,000-mile system, also by the Grand Trunk Railway and other Canadian Railways.

# CANADIAN EXPLOSIVES LIMITED

Head Office: 120 St. James St., Montreal



# THE JIST AND JEST OF IT

## A HANDEL LEGEND

The Handel Festival has reminded many people again of the story of the great musician taking shelter in a village forge during a thunderstorm, and getting his idea for the immortal melody of the "Harmonious Blacksmith" from the sound of the hammer strokes.

Now comes Mr. Newman Flower with a new book on Handel in which he entirely upsets the legend.

"There never was any Harmonious Blacksmiths," he says, "and never in his life did Handel seek refuge during a thunderstorm in a blacksmith's shop. No one ever heard of Handel and his thunderstorms until 1835, when the 'Times' first published a letter from an anonymous correspondent provoking the legend of the blacksmith's forge. After that the story built itself up."

But we shall go on telling the story just the same, for like the legend of King Alfred and the cakes, it is almost too good not to be true.

## WIFE'S WIRELESS WORRIES

Wife (in the pre-wireless era): "My dear, it's simply awful! John is hardly ever at home in the evening. What with the club, and committee meetings, and late work at the office, I hardly see anything of him, and if he is not actually out, he is pottering about in the garden."

The Same Wife (a year later): "It is really most trying, my dear! John sticks in during the entire evening now. Always listening-in. Whenever I think of something important to tell him, it's, 'Sh, sh, wait a minute; news bulletin just coming on.' Then when I get a chance to speak, I've forgotten what I wanted to say. He never stays late at the office now; I believe he's neglecting his business, and the garden is going to rack and ruin."

Aren't men perverse creatures?

## A POLITE PAINTER

Sir Joshua Reynolds, whose bi-centenary has just been celebrated, besides being a famous painter, was noted for his charming personality. He was a man of fine and varied culture, and was distinguished by an exquisite urbanity and amiable disposition. His dignified gentleness had a remarkable effect on Dr. Johnson, who entertained a great admiration for him, Reynolds being one of the few men who could tame the fieriness of the Doctor. Goldsmith must also have felt this influence, for he wrote of the artist:

"Still born to improve us in every part,  
His pencil our faces, his manners our heart."

It was Sir Joshua who founded the famous literary club of which Dr. Johnson, Garrick, Burke, Goldsmith, Boswell, and Sheridan were members, all of whose portraits he painted.

Husband (with irritation): "Why is it that you women insist upon having the last word?"

Wife (calmly): "We don't. The only reason we get it is because we always have a dozen arguments left when you stupid men are all run out."

"Look, there goes Style, the great fiction writer."

"How many novels has he written?"

"None; he specializes in guide-books and biographies."

## ONIONOLOGY

Profound mystery shrouds the origin of the onion, and no one can name its native country. It has been traced back to 2,000 B.C., when the ancient Egyptians worshipped it as a deity. These strange people, who also worshipped cats, grew onions in their gardens not for culinary purposes, but for swearing oaths on.

Onions contain sulphur, albumen, sugar, mucilage, phosphoric acid, acetic acid, and citrate of lime, and there is no end to the curative properties with which they are credited. In England they were long held to be a powerful remedy against the evil eye of witchcraft, and for that reason it was customary to throw one after a bride, a polite attention which, happily for the bride, has now lapsed.

## THE USUAL SIGNS

"Has Reggie come home from school yet, Mary?" asked Reggie's mother.

"I think so, ma'am," said Mary. "The cat's a-hidin' in the coal-shed."

To wear boots containing pieces of garlic is being recommended as a cure for whopping-cough. This leaves us wondering what you have to put in your hat to cure corns.

Employer: "It seems to me that you want a large salary for one who has had so little experience."

Youth: "Well, sir, ain't it harder for me when I don't know how?"

Hearne: "Why do you act, when I want to borrow from you, as if I were determined to swindle you? Can't you give me credit for good intentions?"

Brown: "Yes, for good intentions, but not for cash."

"Mummy, isn't that monkey like uncle Thomas?"

"Hush, darling, you mustn't say things like that!"

"But the monkey can't understand, can he, mummy?"

A young woman said to a friend: "I should like to marry an engineer."

"A civil engineer?" asked her friend.

"Oh, it would not matter much. I can assure you that I would soon make him civil," was the reply.

"My dear," said Mr. Haxley, when he went home one evening, "I've something important to tell you—a receiver has been appointed to take charge of my affairs."

"How nice!" cooed Mrs. Haxley. "I should like to know when he will hold his first reception?"

Holmes: "Milbury seems terrible unstrung."

Jackson: "He ran down a man the other day."

"How long has he owned a car?"

"About two weeks; so the poor fellow still looks at a motor accident from the pedestrian's point of view."

"His wooden leg gives him considerable pain."

"You mean that it is ill-fitting?"

"No; his wife beats him with it."



# Kitchen's "Railroad Signal" Overalls

will give you

COMFORT  
and  
SERVICE

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UNION MADE

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Manufactured by

**The Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co. Limited**  
BRANTFORD, CANADA

Exclusive Makers of Coat Style Work Shirts.



The teacher has just asked her class what an Indian woman was called, and since no one knew she said, "An Indian woman is called a squaw. Now tell me what a Indian baby is called?"

Little Mary Jane volunteered an answer, "Please, ma'am—it's a squawk."

"This is Oliver Cromwell's skull, ladies and gentlemen," said the showman. "Observe the —"

One of the audience looked very doubtful.

"But Oliver Cromwell," said he, "had a very large head, and that's quite small."

"Sir," said the showman, with dignity, "this is his head when he was a boy."

Sporting Friend (taking visitor for a morning gallop): "Yes, old boy, I'm very much attached to my horse."

Novice (looking at the ground anxiously): "I—wish—I—was!"

Captain (to new midddy): "Well, boy, the old story, I suppose—fool of the family sent to sea?"

"Oh, no sir," piped the boy; "that's all altered since your day."

The tragedian had just signed a contract to tour South Africa. He told a friend about it at the club. The friend shook his head dismally. "The ostrich," he explained, in a pitying tone, "lays an egg weighing from two to four pounds."

Edna was visiting the museum with her aunt. In the Egyptian room she saw the remains of an ancient queen and asked what it was.

"That is someone's mummy, dear," replied auntie.

"Goodness!" said Edna. "I'm glad my mummy doesn't look like that."

One of the two girls in the 'bus was reading a newspaper. "I see," she remarked to her companion, "that Mr. So-and-so, the octogenarian, is dead. Now what on earth is an octogenarian?"

"I'm sure I haven't the faintest idea," replied the other girl. "But they're a sickly lot. You never hear of one but he's dying."

The barrister was cross-examining an important witness. "When did the robbery take place?"

"I think—" began the witness.

"We don't care what you think, sir. We want to know what you know."

"Then if you don't want to know what I think, I may as well leave the box. I can't talk without thinking. I'm not a lawyer."

"You are looking unwell this morning, old fellow."

"I feel very ill indeed. Didn't have a wink of sleep last night."

"How was that?"

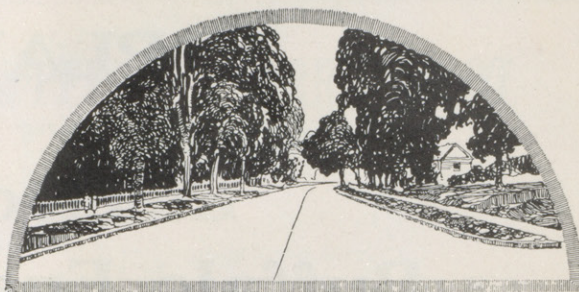
"When I got home I couldn't find my latchkey, and had to sit on the doorstep all night. Didn't find it till morning."

"Where was it?"

"In my hand."

"How in the world do the Jones's manage to keep their maid so long? She's been with them nearly a year, and we haven't been able to keep one over a month since we moved out here to Lonesome Hurst."

"That's easy. Jones don't pay the maid her wages, and she can't get back to town unless she walks."



## Each Year Sees An Increase In Canada's Concrete Paving Yardage

THE revolution in road traffic, due to the automobile and the heavily-laden truck, has created a positive use for permanent skid-proof, fuel-saving highways of Concrete. Governments, Municipal and Provincial, have come to realize that economy in road building lies in building for permanence.

Permanent highways of Concrete pay for themselves. They lessen the taxpayer's burden by reducing upkeep to a minimum. They lower haulage costs, attract tourists and promote the comfort and well-being of every community they serve.

Evidence of the increasing popularity of Concrete is found in the figures of total yardage year by year in Canada. The table below gives this illuminating information.

**CONTRACT PAVING COMPLETED IN CANADA**  
**Square Yards Laid Each Year and Total Yardage**  
**Year by Year**

Year	Western Provinces	New Brunswick and Nova Scotia	Ontario and Quebec	Total
Prior to 1912	197,083	.....	145,101	342,184
During 1912	45,794	.....	168,374	214,168
" 1913	146,421	1,190	321,389	469,000
" 1914	90,520	10,670	449,125	550,315
" 1915	37,480	17,439	627,495	682,414
" 1916	52,010	9,742	446,998	508,750
" 1917	.....	16,740	432,530	449,270
" 1918	.....	.....	131,118	131,118
" 1919	10,560	4,500	608,180	623,240
" 1920	95,624	8,000	660,044	763,668
" 1921	55,711	11,734	1,237,878	1,305,323
" 1922	74,465	.....	1,549,468	1,623,933
Total, end of 1922.....	805,668	80,015	6,777,700	7,663,383

There is every encouragement in the fact that Canada is using Concrete on a rapidly increasing scale in order to carry adequately the motor driven traffic which is becoming such a factor in modern transportation.

"It's the little they cost to maintain that makes Concrete Pavements Economical."

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Canada Cement Company Building  
Phillips Square Montreal

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CONCRETE  
FOR PERMANENCE**



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AND  
**SPECIAL Transmission Lubricant**  
**"BEST BY EVERY TEST"**

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No. 2. Main St. South, opp. Union Depot.  
No. 3. McDermott & Rorie Sts., opp. Grain Exchange.  
No. 4. Portage Ave. and Kennedy St.

- No. 5. Rupert and King, in rear of McLaren Hotel.  
No. 6. Osborne and Stradbrooke St.  
No. 7. Main Street North and Stella Ave.  
No. 8. Portage Ave. and Strathcona St.

Also at Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Sask., and Lethbridge, Alta.

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## COWAN'S COOKERY COLUMN

### Cocoa Fruit Tarts

$\frac{3}{4}$  cup butter  
 1 cup sugar  
 2 eggs  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  cup milk  
 $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups flour  
 3 level teaspoons bak-  
 ing powder  
 3 tablespoons Cowan's  
 Cocoa  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt  
 $\frac{1}{8}$  teaspoon cinnamon  
 1 teaspoon vanilla

**Method:**—Cream butter,  
 add sugar gradually.  
 Add egg yolks thor-  
 oughly beaten. Mix and  
 sift dry ingredients three  
 times. Add alternately  
 with milk, add vanilla.  
 Fold in egg whites  
 beaten until stiff and  
 dry. Turn into greased  
 and floured patty pans,  
 and bake 30 minutes in  
 a moderate oven. Cool,  
 scoop out centre, fill with  
 date filling and cover  
 with whipped cream or  
 meringue glacé.

COWAN'S Perfection Cocoa  
 comes packed in tins and thus  
 retains its delicious flavor.

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 delicacy but a recognized health-builder  
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*Ask your dealer about Perrin's Biscuits  
 —Soda or Fancy. He will surely  
 recommend them, because he knows of  
 their goodness.*

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Cut open the tin—and, Presto!  
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#### Fibreware Fire Pails

Made in one piece, of the famous Indurated Fibreware. Have round bottoms (as specified by Insurance Companies) they cannot leak or warp.

Used by industrial plants generally, and are so reasonably priced that they soon pay for themselves by the lower insurance rates granted on their account.

*No joints to leak.*

*No wood to dry out.*

*No hoops to slip.*

*No metal to corrode.*

Lighter than wood, strong as steel.

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The only paper towel served folded.

One Onliwon towel practically equals two ordinary towels.

Cabinet serves one towel at a time.

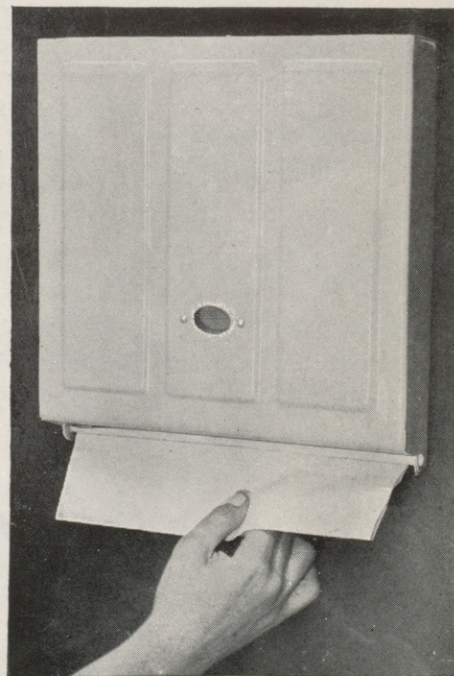
Towel is made of soft absorbent tissue.

*Pleasant to use.*

*Inexpensive to buy.*

*Economical to supply.*

Enameled or Fibreware Cabinets.



THE E. B. EDDY CO., LIMITED, HULL, QUEBEC



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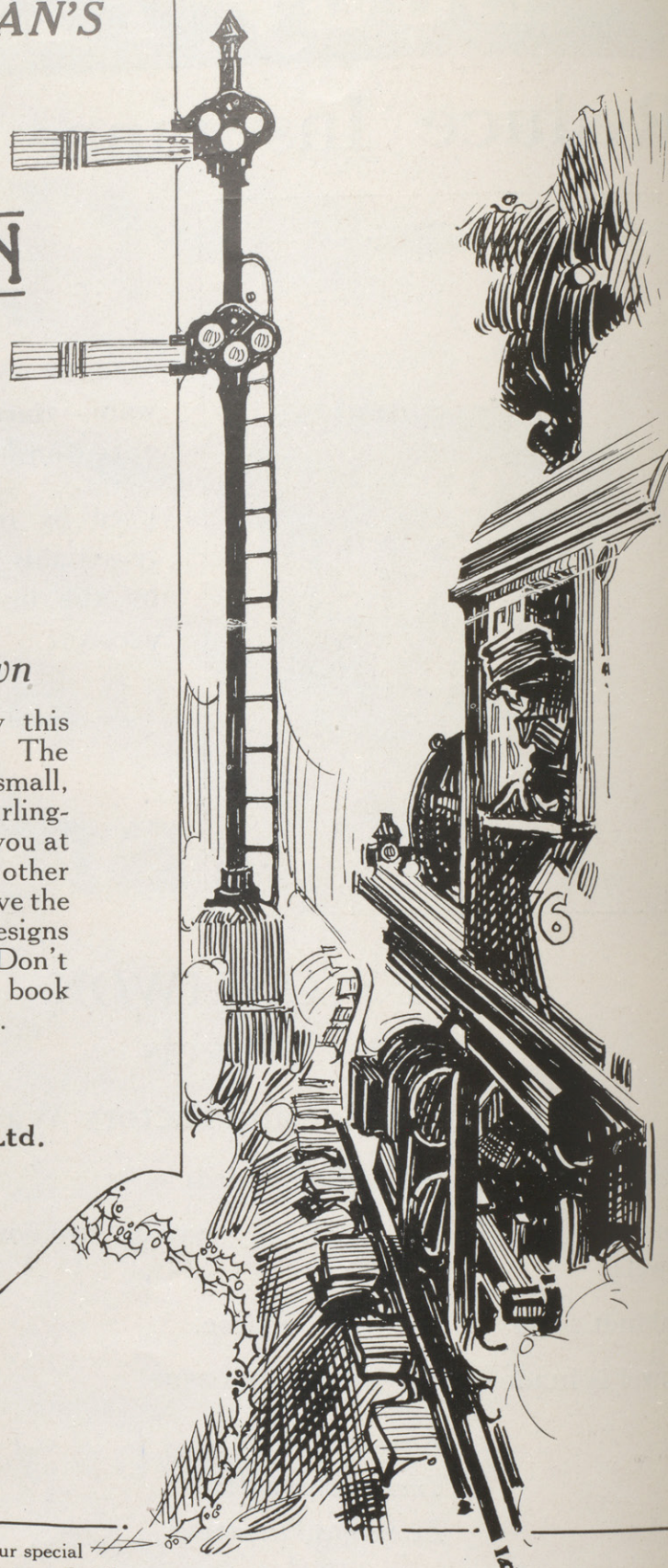
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**T**HAT so many railroad officials are specifying Ramapo patented appliances is strong evidence of their efficiency in actual operation.

The Ramapo Automatic Safety Switch Stand may cost more at the start; but when you consider the accidents and losses avoided by its use, and its long life of uninterrupted service, *economy* becomes its most outstanding characteristic.

The same is true throughout the entire list of Ramapo products—practical in design with exclusive Ramapo features, material and workmanship the highest degree of excellence, and our co-operation with the railroads by actual demonstration in service as to fitness and proper installation.

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"Do you know of a good way of preventing the rain from collecting on our club-room roof?"

"Yes."

"So glad, what is it?"

"Let it run off."

"Think that's funny, do you? Well, I can tell you a good way to remove snow from the roof."

"What is it?"

"Wait till the summer comes."

"Wonderful mastery you have over these savage animals," said the admiring visitor to the lion tamer. "How do you manage it?"

"Easy enough, sir, if you keep on the right side of them."

"Ah, yes—but what is the right side of them?"

"Well," said the tamer, "I reckon it's the outside."

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FOR FUNERALS

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**UNDERTAKERS**

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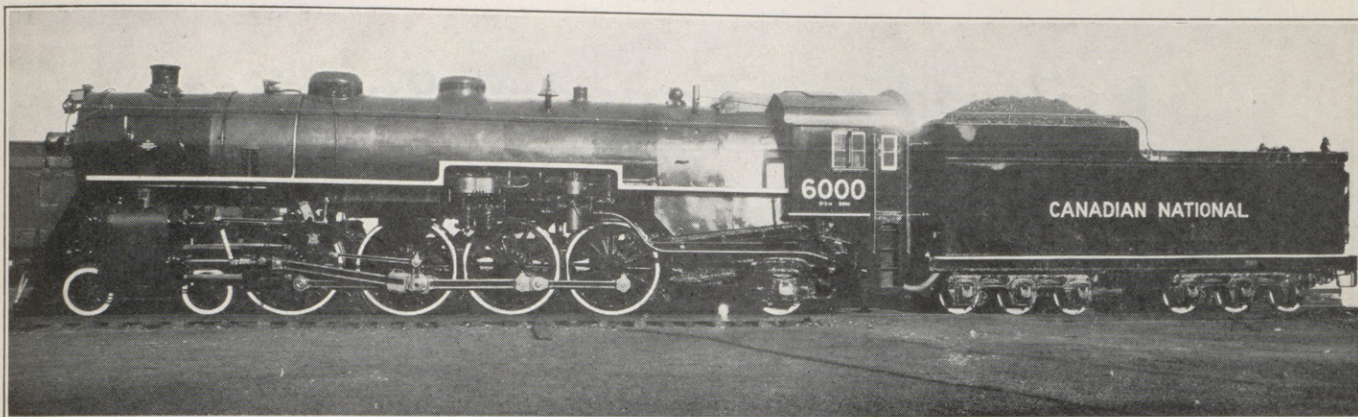
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**IRON - STEEL - METALS**  
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG

#### THE TEARING GAME

If you are at a card party you can create a diversion, especially if the cards don't belong to you, by asking one of the guests to try and tear a pack of cards through in one pull. The feat can be performed, but it requires practise and very strong fingers.

In France this is quite a recognised form of "sport" at the clubs. The championship is at present held by one Peladeau, who achieved a record by tearing a pack in two minutes, thirty-two seconds.

Variations in the game are, tearing the greatest possible number of cards, tied together top and bottom—time allowance three minutes; tearing a pack of eighty cards in the quickest time; tearing the greatest possible number of cards in four.

This new use for cards is almost as exciting as playing bridge or building houses with them.

Doctor: "I found on examination a contusion of the tegument under the orbit, with extravasation of blood in ecchymosis of the surrounding cellular tissue, which was in a tumefied state, and abrasion of the cuticle."

Magistrate: "A black eye, eh?"

Doctor: "Quite so."



# R. J. MERCUR & Co.

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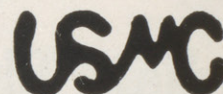
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THEY SATISFY!

*GURD'S DRY GINGER ALE*  
*is the acme of delightsomeness,*  
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Those who drink it regularly praise  
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A complete range and  
large stock enable us to  
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**Western King Manufacturing Co. Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG





## Canada Seen as Land of Progress

Emphasizing that Canada is much better off this year, in case of a coal strike, than she was last year. The New York Times, in an editorial entitled "Enterprising Canada," says:

"Her crops are good. She has imported some 7,000 British harvesters in addition to her own for her nearly 400,000,000 bushels of wheat. Through railroads, steamship companies and various associations, she is actively promoting colonization. Close neighbor as she is, and with so large a population of former Americans, probably few of us have realized her remarkable achievements in trade, industry and finance. The Index, published by the New York Trust Company, reminds us that Canada, with less than 9,000,000 population, is first in the world in proportion of exports per capita of population, and actually fourth in volume of exports.

"Her world trade for the year ended June, 1923, was nearly \$1,850,000,000. Our population is more than twelve times hers. Our world trade for the same twelve months amounted to \$7,738,336,000, only about four times hers. The whole volume of trade between the two countries was about \$980,000,000, say an eighth of the value of our whole world trade. Canada sold us products valued at \$394,000,000, bought of us goods valued at \$858,000,000; and the increase in her exports was larger than that of ours to her. Her import and export trade with us was more valuable than all her trade with the British Empire, though that, too, made decided gains.

### U. S. Sentiment

"Canada is already 'our second best customer,' not much behind Great Britain; and she may easily become

our best customer. Both our people and our capital have gone into the Dominion largely. In the years from 1900 to 1922 nearly 1,400,000 Americans crossed the northern border. The Yankee immigrants were more than one-third of the total immigration in that time; out-numbered the British by more than 30,000.

"American investments in Canada are estimated at \$2,500,000,000, nearly as much as British investments; and two-thirds of this sum has gone there since 1914. Americans hold \$701,000,000 of Canadian Government, provincial and municipal bonds; the British hold \$511,000,000. American industrial investments in Canada amount to nearly \$850,000,000, about 31 per cent. of the whole, while British capital in the same enterprise is estimated at \$285,000,000, slightly more than ten per cent. of the total. Railways, mines, automobile manufactures, meat-packing, metals, paint, pulp and paper, and oil refining are the main American investments.

"With her immense, thinly populated area, Canada is still chiefly an agricultural country. Her farm property is valued at \$6,830,000,000, her manufactures at about half that sum; but these are moving ahead rapidly; water-power is being developed on a large scale. The sum of \$330,000,000 was spent on building in 1922; an increase of more than \$90,000,000 over 1921. Canada is on the high road to a marvellous development, and by her prosperity the United States will be made more prosperous. Our interests and hers are in many respects inseparably entwined."

## COAL

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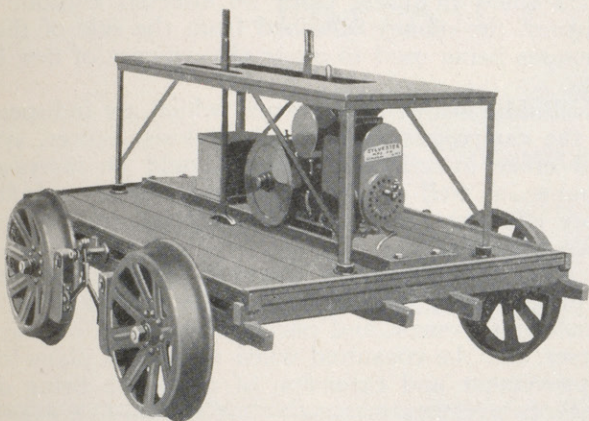
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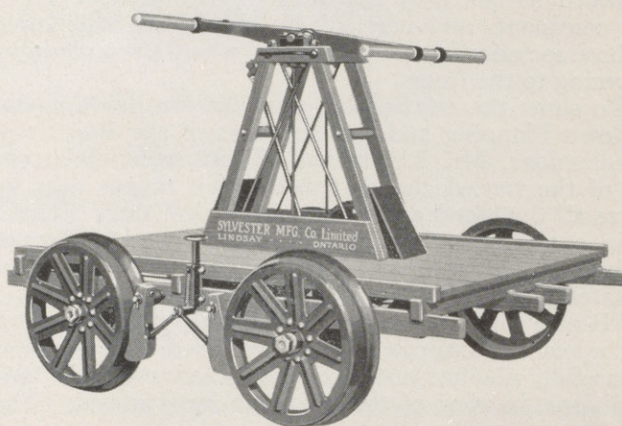
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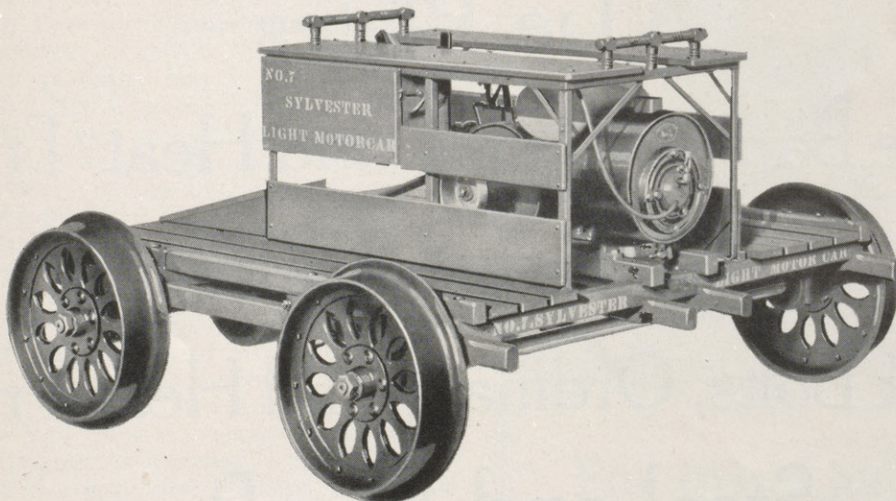
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## The Red Cross and City Planning

By Dr. WALTER G. KENNEDY

MR. GEORGES RISLER, the eminent director of the Musée Social of Paris, an institution that has made wonderful strides in the revival of Town Planning in France, has just published, in the "World's Health," a special article urging the Red Cross societies to take a lead in Town Planning as the best means of eliminating disease. "Is it possible," writes Mr. Risler, "to doubt the importance of the role of the Red Cross, not only in the campaign against disease, but also in the constructive work of town planning, destined to render that crusade against disease possible and easier. Not only should the Red Cross lend its inspiration to town planning, but—and I say it fearlessly—it should direct it."

Such a call from such a man is important, and should be taken to heart by the Red Cross organizations of this continent, and particularly should the call apply to those societies located in centres, where town planning is coming to the front.

To show the relationship between the development of Town Planning and the activities of the Red Cross organizations, Mr. Risler says "These societies, at the end of the war, declared it to be their urgent duty to utilize all the moral and material forces at their disposal in an energetic campaign against preventable disease. To bring this about, it will be the duty of the societies to watch over the moral welfare of cities.

"Before the necessary improvements in public health can be made, buildings must be provided. These must be carefully planned out and constructed under the best conditions, in view of the object to be achieved. The

street plans should be varied to avoid the horrible chess board pattern which is to be seen in so many modern cities. Green places and wooded plantations in the surrounding country should be enclosed in provision for the future extension of the city."

In particular does Mr. Risler condemn the spoilation of old world cities, originally designed by master planners and beautified by time, the spoilation being affected by the ugly mushroom growths in the suburbs. More than one old city in the Province of Quebec has been spoiled by the same process.

Referring to hospital accommodation as part of town planning, Mr. Risler says that "Town hospitals are an anomaly and contrary to all the rules of common-sense. The transfer of such hospitals to country districts could in many cases be affected without extra expense, the money obtained from the sale of the city premises being used to cover the expense of new buildings.

"Public health dispensaries, which are indispensable in the campaigns against tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis and other infectious diseases, should be increased in number, as well as preventoriums, which are infinitely more effective than sanatoriums. All this is part of town planning."

After taking up the question of hygienic housing facilities for the people, Mr. Risler rightly asks "Why should not women, and particularly Red Cross women, nurses, etc., be consulted when municipal plans for the improvement and extension of cities are being drawn up?"

(Continued on page 75)

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(Continued from page 74.)

I am glad that Mr. Risler is so successfully bringing home to the Red Cross societies of France their duty towards town planning, and I would, if I may, urge the same arguments for the consideration of the Red Cross societies of this country. There is the closest association between town planning and hygiene. The one affects the other, and Red Cross organizations would be but carrying out their own propaganda in aiding any boards. What is more, the Red Cross societies should take an active interest in the initiation of, and the carrying out of town planning itself.

The City Council of Montreal has already taken a forward step in town planning in the appointment of a special committee of aldermen and town planning experts, to consider the establishment of a City Planning Board for the City and District of Montreal. But no innovation of this kind can get very far without public opinion behind it. This then is a splendid time and opportunity for the Red Cross organizations of the district to take an active part in working up public opinion, and thus carry out in a very effective way the splendid suggestions of the great Frenchman, M. Georges Risler.

"Father," said vivacious Vivian, as she lay in the hotel hammock, "this place is just like home."

"Yes, it's the dearest spot on earth," promptly replied father, putting away his fountain-pen after writing a cheque for that week's bill.

"Did your watch stop when it dropped on the floor?" asked one man of his friend.

"Sure," was the answer. "Did you think it would go through?"



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## New Immigration Policy Outlined By Minister

A statement of immigration policy has been issued by Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of the Department. "With the certainty of a bountiful harvest, which in western Canada exceeds that of any previous year, and the prospects of better times returning, not only for farming, but also for other industries," says the statement, "plans are being laid for next season, in the expectation that immigration to Canada will show a marked increase."

"The restrictive regulations that were found necessary during the reconstruction period, most of which have already been cancelled, created in the minds of many people abroad doubt as to their welcome to Canada and their ability to meet the standards set up. It is believed that the time has come to extend operations with a view to encouraging the migration of the largest possible number of those classes that Canada can now absorb."

While there are some would-be emigrants into Canada who are not suited for the Dominion owing to physical, moral or industrial unfitness, says the statement, or because they belong to races that cannot be assimilated without social or economic loss to Canada, there are at the same time in Great Britain and continental Europe tens of thousands of skilled and unskilled workers (not agriculturists) who would be an asset to Canada if steady employment could be found for them.

An adequate immigration policy, it is pointed out, must recognize that while Canada requires increased population, quality rather than quantity must count; that British immigration must hold first place in the programme; and that the selection of Canada's new settlers must have due regard to physical, industrial and

financial fitness and the Dominion's power of absorption.

The greatest need is for those able and willing to settle on the land and assist in agricultural development. While capital is essential to immediate land settlement, its absence will not close the road to prosperity to those strong of hand and stout of heart, determined to succeed.

"The open door policy will prevail for those classes likely to succeed and for whom there is a demand," the statement continues. "In the interests of the immigrant and of Canada, determination of fitness will, as far as possible take place before the immigrant leaves his own country."

"Facilities will be offered for the immigration of such skilled and unskilled labor (other than agricultural) as Canada may require from time to time."

"As the British Isles alone cannot furnish a sufficient quota of the agricultural classes, efforts will be made to encourage immigration from certain areas of the continent of Europe and from the United States."

"In co-operation with the British Government under the terms of the Empire Settlement Act it is proposed to extend the schemes affording assistance to those of the agricultural and houseworker classes from the Mother Country."

The statement concludes with the announcement that with a view to placing farm workers and settlers to the best advantage, the soldiers' settlement board has been allied with the Department of Immigration. It is recognized that the flow of immigration must be natural, and unless settlement is made attractive, it will not have any permanent benefit.

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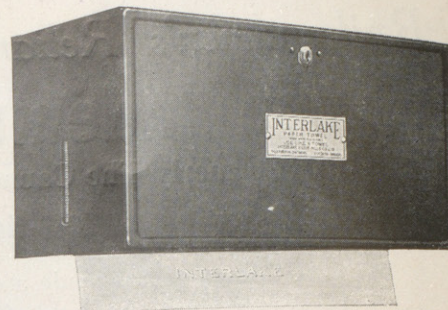


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The custom was adopted by the early Christians, with apostolic sanction, and the "kiss of peace" still figures in the Eastern and Roman rites.

In England before the Puritan era, kissing seems to have been the ordinary method of public salutation. According to Erasmus all the ladies of an English household would greet a gentleman visitor with kisses, a custom which he thought most agreeable.

Public kissing was a great offence in the early days of the American colonies. There is an instance on record of a sea captain who in 1656 was set in the stocks for

two hours, as a punishment for his unseemly behaviour in kissing his wife publicly upon the Sabbath day at the door of his own house.

He got off lightly owing to the fact that he had just returned home after a three-years' absence.

A man called at the address where a donkey had been advertised for sale. The door was opened by a small boy. The caller said, "I have come to inquire about the donkey." Whereupon the boy went to the foot of the stairs and called out, "Father, you're wanted."

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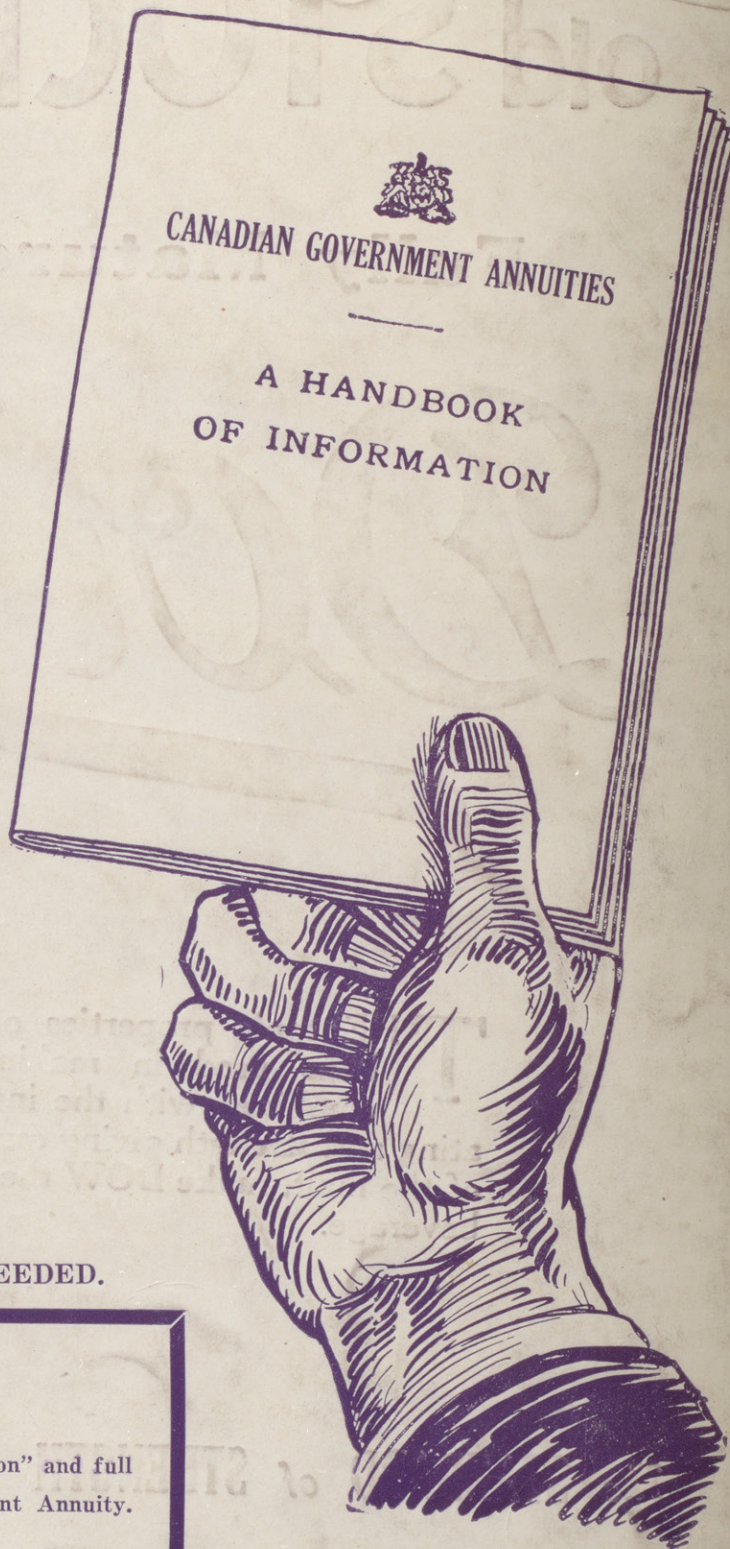
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